PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 61 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1. Small As. 12

Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3

BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 13

BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12

BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13

BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs.1-12

BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.

BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6

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Price on Application

Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI. H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
19th March...	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
6th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,822
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA † ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ..	MOREA	10,811
9th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,, ..	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March	PRUTH *	5,000
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA ..	6,813
28th April ..	SOUDAN ..	6,696
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	6,813
1st June ..	MALWA ..	10,941
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
..	..	..
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June ..	NARKUNDA	..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Mar. ..	VASNA ..	Busra via Karachi
10th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,, ..	VITA.. ..	Karachi via K'war
15th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
21th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5 059	2 Mar	16th Mar
Misuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3,639	2 Mar	19th ,,
Kobun Maru	H. Sugita	4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,088	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa .	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	13th Apr.
Genoa Maru.		6785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6028	14th ,,	27th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1922:—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 4,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nadiad
Broach	Nagpore
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatum
Calicut	Ootacamund
Cawnpore	Patna
Chittagong	Peshawar
Cocanada	Poona
Cochin	Poona City
Coimbatore	Quetta
Colombo	Rajamandry
Cuddalore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuttack	Rangoon
Dacca	Rawalpindi
Darjeeling	Rungpur.
Delhi	Salem
Dhulia	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Guntur	Sholapur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	28,75,162
Reserved Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., Secretaries and Managers

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted,—Applications from experienced and reliable partiis for General Agencies throughout India.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXAATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER
PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. —

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Masagaon
Telephone 2457.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 288.
Price Rs. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.—
Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 4-6-0.
Six Copies, Rs 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MICROSCOPES
with 1/12th oil-immersion for Bacteriologists and Surgeons.
Thermometers, Hydrometers Twaddles Hydrometers, and several other Scientific Apparatus just received.
Apply early to:—
S. V. SOVANI, B. Sc.,
Dealer in Science Apparatus
Ambewadi Girgaum BOMBAY 4.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragran of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilisers Incubators, gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL A CLEAN, nicely pressed suit, turned out by us at Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 4-8 per suit.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Dry, French and Chemical Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for a first class Art Printing Press on liberal terms. Apply in person to V. K. MASTER at Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 8.
A15874

WANTED—An OFFICE CLERK with knowledge of Typewriting and Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6760

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced SALESMAN for Hardware to travel Bombay Presidency. Liberal salary and commission to good man, who has had experience in this line. Apply to Box No. 9141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6755

WANTED.—A CLERK, who can read and write Devanagari and Persian alphabets. State pay required. Apply to SENIOR ASSISTANT CURATOR, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
A R6741

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An expert SALESMAN, having technical knowledge of Dyeing and Textile Chemicals. Experienced influential gentleman preferred. Salary and terms according to qualifications. Apply with references and testimonials to Box No. 9140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6761

WANTED.—Commercially qualified and competent men for our branches. Salary according to qualifications, only those who can invest Rs. 3,000 or more in 12 per cent. Pref. shares of the Company need apply. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, LTD., Surat.
A R6743.

WANTED.—INDIAN CANVASSERS Towns in Bombay Presidency, must be strong canvassers and well up in clerical work. Apply with copies references. Box No. 9117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6705

EARN Rs. 30, 52 and 3 a day by our KNITTING MACHINES of Rs. 2,500, 4,700 and 320, experience unnecessary, distance immaterial, earning guaranteed, undertake all productions with anna stamp. THE ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION (German Manufactures Representative), Bombay, Calcutta.
A R6764

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a Mofussil Dispensary in the Kalahandi State on Rs. 60 per month, with free quarters. Actual joining expenses will be paid. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will have to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials and diploma will be received by the undersigned till 7th April, 1923. B. MAHANTI, Dewan, Kalahandi State. Dated Bhawanipatna, via Sambalpur B. N. R., Orissa, the 2nd March, 1923.
A15940

WANTED—Educated and intelligent young LADIES of any nation to work in the Ladies' Department of an established Bank in Lahore, as a Manager, Accountant, Canvasser, Book-keeper, Record-keeper, and Stenographer. Decent salary to decent persons. For the post of Manager, a lady by birth or a lady of society or daughter of a respectable officer should only apply. Trained and qualified young ladies will be given preference. Parsee and Hindu girls of decent education shall have better chances. Apply with terms and photo to Box No. 9107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15869

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES TO LET—In Elphinstone Circle Nos. 17 and 22. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600 per month. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphonstone Circle.
C R6751

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, one large Rs. 60. One small Rs. 45, well lighted and airy. Apply AMROSE & SONS, 98 Bell Lane, Fort.
C R6739

TO LET—ROOMS, or SHOPS, and a bungalow, with garden near the sea-shore, Ismail Buildings, Kurla. Apply to the same address. Proprietor MOHAMMED BAWLA.
C R6752.

TO LET—FLOORS, full daylight, free air, electric lights, near Tram Terminus and G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar. Apply OOMERSEY RAISEY & CO., Chinch Bunder, Bombay. 9, Tel. No. 1823.
C R6727

TO LET—Single and double rooms most airy, bright, centrally situated, furnished and equipped with electric light, at Mussoorie. Apply to Mansa Ram & Sons, Mussoorie.
C R6601

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land of the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

HOTELS.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1923, on April 1st
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By private treaty to sell following properties. Elphinstone Road BUFFALLO STABLE, with stalls 700 and 1 chawl, yards 9445, lease 99, renewable, Cadtl Road, BUNGALOWS, yards 6797. Pension Tax; CHISTI MANSION, opposite Grant Road Station yards 998 Foras land. Reynold Road JAHERA MANZIL, yds 973, lease 99, renewable. Apply to S. S. PARPIA, Agent, Dontad Cross Lane No. 21 or Mr. B. D. Lam, Solicitor, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower,
G C15925

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WOMEN'S Lover" Embroidery Machine Rs. 12, betelnuti cutting Rs. 22 tablet 280 with anna stamp. The Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation, Bombay—Calcutta.
R6763.

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 2

FOR SALE.—NESMITH'S complete compound press with gun-metalled pumbed, two engines 100 and 60 I. H. P. and two boilers. Immediately write to or see between 4 to 6 p.m. RANCHHODDAS ANANDIDAS 400, Kalbadevi.
K R6720.

WONDERFUL—Ye owners of Gins and Mills. Rush in; get your names registered, German Cotton Baling Presses: cheapstrong and durable; working easy; can be erected in no time. Also American Kerosine Engines: 6½ H P Fuel consumption, very economic. Going cheap. Address Box No. 9141 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R6765

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

CORONA TYPEWRITER, in perfect condition, for sale, Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 9136 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N. R.6749.

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CHEVROLET 490, Model 1920, for sale. Owner going home. In perfect condition, complete with every necessary, three new tyres. Price Rs. 2,600 or near offer. Apply Box No. 9135, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6748

OVERLAND CAR—Motor in perfect order, Mudguards require slight repairs and painting if desired to make it seem quite new. Apply to Box No. 9137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6758

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN STUDENT.—(An illustrated magazine for boys in High Schools and Intermediate Colleges in India). Ten issues a year. First issue in April, 1923. Annual subscription Rs. 3 payable in advance. Special CONCESSION to BONA FIDE students, schools, colleges, libraries, clubs, associations and students' societies, Rs. 2 payable in advance *before the 15th March*, 1923. Excellent medium for advertisement Apply to the MANAGER, Empire Press 44, Hewett Road, ALLAHABAD.
M R6731

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 3,000 to 5,000 to increase private business. Monthly Interest and Periodical Commission. Apply Box No. 9138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6759

SPORTS.

KING'S INSTRUCTIONS for Racing Clients who followed King's Instructions on the last day of Bombay Races, 1923, made a PROFIT of 1,417 per cent. (one thousand four hundred and seventeen per cent.). Capital required was Rupees Twenty only. Why not make racing a profit as well as a pleasure? You can only do this by following King's Instructions. Applicable to all races. Write now, enclosing Rupees five, for the first lesson of the course of King's Instructions as advertised in all leading newspapers. Address: L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PALMS! To decorate your tables and drawing rooms, you can have beautiful small "Palms" at lowest price from "IRANI'S GARDEN" inside Crawford Market, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!!—SAMPLES of our hand-made Cossi-Silk. BALSOM BROTHERS, Benares.
T R6652

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th March to 5th April, 1923, both days inclusive.
C15921

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY.

PAPER AND PRINTING MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

WE beg to announce that we have removed our office to MANGALDAS ROAD, Shop No. 26 of Princess Street, Cloth Market Building and in future all inquires, Correspondence etc., should be forwarded to our new address.
R6728

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SERVICE of Mr. SHAIKH FAZAL ELLAHIE Gujrat, (Punjab) as our Canvassing Agent has been DISPENSED WITH and that we shall not be responsible for the execution of any orders booked by him or any advance amounts paid to him on our behalf.

C. AARON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cotton Piecegoods,
PAPPINISSERRI, Malabar
19-2-1923. C15878

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. & MFG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1922.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1922.
3. To confirm the appointment of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th March, to TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for the Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1923. C15919

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1922.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1922.
3. To confirm the appointment of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th March, to TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1923. C15915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Firms, Private parties and individuals interested in taking up the "SELLING AGENCY" on liberal terms for Provinces, Districts and Towns in India for Boiled Linseed Oil, Oil-paints, Distempers and kindred products manufactured by "The Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works Ltd." Further particulars and terms of Agency will be obtained from the undersigned on payment of eight annas.

WACH ADOSHI & CO.,
(Managing Agents.)
near Byculla Bridge,
Byculla, Bombay.
R6757

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS—CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays concession tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers in local booking travelling over 50 miles on and from the 29th March to 2nd April, 1923, available for completion of the return journey by 12 midnight on 4th April, 1923.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1923. C15939

P. VICTOR & CO.

THE CAMERA HOUSE:

HAVE REMOVED to 175-77, Hornby Road, into the premises of the Fort Cash Chemists, where the usual patronage is solicited.
C C15851.

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, U. P., may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
15877

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1923, for works in the construction of Reinforced Concrete Chawls for the Poor at Love Lane.

2. Form of Contract, specification, etc, may, on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand to be paid to the Chief Engineer of the Board in cash, or public 3½ per cent. Government Loans of the face value of Rupees one thousand seven hundred, or other public securities of the market value equivalent to Rs. 1,000 each, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19.)
6th March, 1923.
TA. C.15904.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of construction of two new roads (1) marked A.A.A. and (2) marked B.B.B. and C.C.C. on the plan which can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, on the Palton Road Estate near the Arthur Crawford Market will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th March, 1923.
TA C15935

NOTICE.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

STORES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undesrigned up to the 25th March, 1923, for the supply of Stores for Delhi Water Works, Municipal Stores and Workshop for the year ending 31-3-1924.

Tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

(Sd) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.
Delhi, Town Hall,
Dated 8th March, 1923. C15936

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 232 of 1921.
JAMSHEDJI E. MODY & anr. ... Plaintiffs.
Versus
NENSUKH TEJIRAM MARWARI Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the trees, timbers, etc., standing thereon, situate at the villages of Jambhol, Belaj and Shire, in the Registration Sub-district of Maval, District Poona.

FIRSTLY—Land situate in the village Jambhol measuring 60 acres and 3 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers:—

Record of Rights.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
7	8	"
77	15	3
84	16	5
89	17	5
93	18	3
95	104	5
322	110	2
342	118	2
"	"	4
189	51	4
85-87	17	1/3
92-96	18	N/3
76	15	1
49	15	4
83	16	4
186	51	1
519	175	"

SECONDLY—Land situate in the village of Belaj measuring 187 acres and 18 3/4 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing the following Numbers:—

Record of Rights.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
16	7	"
17	8	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
36	12	"
37	13	"
61	26	"
109	44	"
"	"	"
110	45	"
143	65	"
144	66	"
165	76	"
170	79	"

THIRDLY—Land situate in the village of Shire, measuring 26 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers:—

Record of Rights.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
187	59	"
"	60	"
"	71	"
"	62	"

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C15657 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5796 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the day 20th of December, 1922. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. BILIMORIA GILDER & CO., Merchants, carrying on trade at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
SHIVPRASAD MANILAL TRIVEDI, of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1224, Moti Hummum Street, Ahmedabad, but now absconding. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 3,080 in the plaint with interest at 9 per cent per annum from the date of the filing of the suit till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of April 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all meterial questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 10th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI,
C15957 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that by a decree dated the 18th December, 1922, passed by the High Court of Calcutta in Suit No. 1356 of 1922 (Rashid Jaffer Hassam against Curmally Abdulla Allarakhia and Hoosein Curmally Abdulla) it was declared that the partnership carried on by the parties at Kobe under the name of C. Abdulla and Co., should be deemed to have been dissolved as and from the 10th of August, 1921.

Calcutta, dated the 2nd March, 1923.

B. P. CHUNDER,
Attorney for Mr. Rashid Jaffer Hassam
15913

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED MIYA HAJI AHMED KHANDWANI, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and bungalows No. 29, known as Clifton House and Dulci Domum respectively standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Malcom Peth, Mahableshwar, Taluka Javli, in the Registration Sub-District of Javli, in the District of Satara, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (22) twenty-two acres and (3) three roods or thereabouts and registered as No. 4 on a certain plan of the said station on record in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by Barchester Public Road, on or towards the North by the premises of the owner of the Lily Cottage and on or towards the South by the premises of Government Bungalow No. 5.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1923.

CHITNIS & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15933

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JANKOJI BABAJI JORE, late of Bombay Maratha Inhabitant, a Fruit Merchant. ..... Deceased.

(1) GOPAL BHIMAJI AVTE, of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a Fruit Merchant, residing at Sitaram Building, without the Fort of Bombay and (2) MADU BHAU KOKANE, also of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a Fruit Merchant, residing at Koliwada, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Surviving Executors according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of Feb. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 24th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
C15934 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

88, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES ENGLISH CYLINDER FILLETS, DOFFER FILLETS AND STRIPPING FILLETS.

On WEDNTSDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Cassam & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulter Messrs. P. P. Trivedi & Co. of Bruce Lane.

3 cases cylinder Fillets (English)
3 cases Doffer Fillets (English)
1 case Stripping Fillets (English).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTHACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO, will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas Bagla and on account of constituents

About 100 tons Moulmein selected first class teak squares above 6 feet, 10 feet and 15 feet.

Bombay, 12th March, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 55, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4382.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD PIPES, COND. WIRE AND MANILLA ROPE, OLD LAMPS, OLD CANVAS AND CANVAS HOSE BELTING, OLD ANCHORS, LEAD PIPING, EMPTY DRUMS, TINS, AND BOTTLES, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon the above mentioned goods.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I Rly. Co., and in accordance with provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIday the 16th March, 1923, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and Unbooked articles and Unclaimed bags of Rice, Mewa, Sugar, Pepper Epsom salt, Dry Dates, Wheat, Guwar, Brass Slabs, Empty Drums, Lamps, C. I. Sheet, Round and flat iron, Cases Machinery, Candles, Paint, Gunny Bags, Medicine Leather belting, Cotton Twist, Empty cases, etc., etc.

26 Bags Mustard Seeds, Booked from Nandurbar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 49138 of 29-4-21. Sender—Ratilal Chaturbhuj consignee,—self, R. R. endorsed in favour of Mr. Tribhowandass Jamnadass.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the goods shed at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF 156 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

156 bales Amraoti Cotton R/R Nos. 5171-64/65/63 Invoice No. 929/31 of 13-2-23 from Amraoti to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES OF FULL PRESSED AMRAOTI COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

By order of the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 13th March 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard next to Electric Tram Co.'s Office, Colaba Causeway the following:—

32 Bales F. P. Amraoti Cotton (slightly damaged) by fire and water.

1 Bale Bhavnagar Cotton (slightly damaged) by fire and water.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES OF EGYPTIAN YARNS.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Fine Store Supplying Agency (of Great Western Hotel Buildings) (who claimed a survey disputing the quantity etc., of yarn, but the survey went against them and who notwithstanding having had some latitude in time for payment of the same, as asked by them, have failed to pay for and take delivery on due date), Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

10 cases marked F S/002/S A—118.27 each 200 lbs. 50s. Egyptian Warp ex s.s. Clan Urquhart.

5 cases marked F S/002/S A—134-38 each 200 lbs 70s Egyptian Weft ex s.s. Trafford Hall.

The Surveyors' reports give out the following Count and Test for the yarns.—
50s turned out 49.38 Count and 48lbs Test.
70s. turned out 70 Count 26½ lbs. Test.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

damaged) by fire and water.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO BONA-FIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL OWNERS, PLATED-WARE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF BEST ENGLISH MADE PLATEDWARE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell in small suitable lots by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A large collection of best English made platedware comprising round dishes with covers, oblong dishes, Beer Jugs, Flower vases, Champagne coolers, Sugar castors, mustard pots, fruit dishes, chandeliers, Candle sticks, tea and coffee sets sauce bouts large and small trays, Jewel boxes, inkstands, oval salvers, Rose bowls, wine coolers, etc., etc.

As also glass door cupboards suitable for platedware.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 12th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ENGLISH SILVER WARE, INDIAN SILVER WARE, BRASS WARE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, JEWEL BOXES, PLATED WARE, INDIAN CURIOS AND PRESENTATION ARTICLES, JEWELLERY OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND STYLES, ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions and by order of the Proprietor of "The Commercial Watch Co., Messrs. VORA & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th, WEDNESDAY, the 14th FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY the 17th day of March sell by Public Auction at 114, Medows Street Fort, Bombay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable articles such as:—

Brass ware, Indian silver ware, English silver ware, and silver articles in elegant cases for presentation electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton, and other makers, electro plated articles in cases, for presentation; Indian curios, empty jewellery cases of all descriptions and sizes in leather etc., Plush and velvet, velvet trays, for Jewellery, jewel cases, Gold, Silver and rolled Gold jewellery, of all grades and style; nickel, silver and gold pocket watches of reliable makers, such as "Gauldmore," "First Grade," "Highland" and "Standard Watch Coys." eight days' ball watches, with magnifying glasses in cases; 8 days small timepieces in cases very handy for travellers, alarm watches, blindman's watches, automatic, watches, Chronographs simple as well as with minute recorders, calendar watches, i.e., with day, date, month and moon, gold wrist watches of superior quality and high class finish with gold spring bracelets, in plain and enamelled cases set with diamonds and rubies and of the latest shapes and styles, gold and silver repeaters.

Shop furniture, show cases, fitted with plate glasses by Wimbridge and Co., cupboards, large office tables, show cupboards, etc. etc., and one large Chubb Safe, double door with three drawers and partitions.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER VESSELS AND AN INSURANCE POLICY OF A DECEASED HINDU FAMILY.

Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Executors, Messrs. Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavram Dalvi and Keshrinath Sitaram Dhume, to the estate of Mr. Ramchander Mone and Sitabai Mone, deceased, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, sell by Public Auction the following ornaments and silver utensils, etc., such as:—

Guilt frame locket, gold vank, gold gopi, todas, gold bangles, rings, hair-pin, gold watch gold buttons, etc.

Pearl Ruth, Pearl Chain, etc.

Silver box, silver lotas, watka, bowl, basket, casket, inkstand, dabi, cigar case, silver tambia, thali, etc.

Insurance Policy for Rs. 1,000 of the Oriental Life Assurance Co.

The above jewellery is on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-Day, 6-30, 8-15,
and 10 p. m.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

A picture that is crowded with humorous situations, with a mixture of pathos which makes it one of the most appealing productions yet screened.

"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
featuring
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
THE KID'S JUST WONDERFUL
They called it
"TROUBLE"
BUT—YOU'LL FIND THREE SMILES FOR EVERY TEAR
"TROUBLE"
MORE THAN A COMEDY
MORE THAN A DRAMA
"TROUBLE"

A Poignant heart-holder with the Kid as orphan, plumber, witness farmer, through five reels that are glad-some, sad some and regularlad some. Here's The only
"TROUBLE"
YOU WILL ENJOY.

THE EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
STILL ANOTHER GREAT MADAN ENTERPRISE!

Madan Theatres, Ltd.—have made Special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian public, featuring

SANSONIA

the Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES.

These Special Thrillers will be known as the

MADAN-LUCIANO PICTURES

The Third of this Extraordinary Series
THIS WEEK
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"

A Thrilling, Sensational, and Dazzling Picture, full of Romance and Dare-Devil Stunts.

Entire Rights for India, Burma and Ceylon controlled by Madan Theatres, Limited.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Universal Special.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

A Quick-Action Drama of Love and Intrigue.

"DON'T SHOOT"

with the handsome screen Hero

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in the nerve-tingling role of a crook. The charming story of a clever young man who broke safes until he broke into a pretty girl's heart and into a scrap that warmed his heart.

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a one-reel Comedy.

To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

The Mighty Superb Universal Super-Production.

UNDER TWO FLAGS
UNDER TWO FLAGS
UNDER TWO FLAGS

(8 Reels) featuring the pretty vivacious winsome

PRISCILLA DEAN
PRISCILLA DEAN
PRISCILLA DEAN

in the highly sensational and picturesque role of "Cigarette," the favourite of the Regiment.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

Adapted for the Screen from the world-famous novel of "Ouida." A monumental Majestic Picture that you will remember in years to come.

Specially selected for the Naoroz festive week.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY
Messrs. K.D. & Bros.
Present
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 10—11—12.
(A Vitagraph Super-serial)
with
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON
and COMIC.
Time and Prices as Usual

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIRD WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
7 to 9 episodes into 6 Reels.

PATHE GAZETTE & Comic.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wed. 14th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
MRUCCHAKATIC.
Saturday 17th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
EKACHPALYA.
Sunday 18th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SHAPASAMBHRAM.

MANAGER,

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Benefit Performance!
IN AID OF THE TILAK SWARAJ-FUND
on
Wednesday 14th March 1923 at 9 p.m.(S.T.)
Turungachya Darant.

Proprietors

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30:
MARY PICKFORD
IN
CAPTAIN KIDD
AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE IN 6 REELS

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents
TO-DAY and THIS WEEK ONLY.
The latest super production
VALI-SUGRIVA
Produced by
STAR FILMS, Ltd.
AND
A picture-adaptation from the Ramayan-depicting the life of
the mighty warrior VALI whom Rama first encountered on his mission of vindicating the truth.
Time and prices—as usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

LAST and Final instalment
OF
THE SERIAL SUPREME.
The Mysterious Pearl
Featuring
Ben Wilson and Neva GERBER.
Do not fail to See the secret of the Brass Sceptre.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Popular Prices.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
4th mighty Instalment
of the
Count of Monte Cristo

Please note the time:—

Ordinary Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.

Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Ordinary Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7 p. m.

Ordinary Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

From 24th March.
THE EVIL EYE.

This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown complete from the beginning.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"OTHER PEOPLE'S WORRIES"
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, March 12.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH
In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
TESTAMENTARY SUIT.
FOR JUDGMENT.

T I J 1-22—Re Navibai widow of Meghji Ramji, Nanu H N and Co, Nanji H Vijaykar v Pragji Meghji, Mulji Th and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

418-23—Motichand and D. Manilal Bukre and ors v Chotalal Maganlal Kothare and ors, Kanga and S, Patell and E.
LONG CAUSES.
3571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia v Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas v Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakoredas and D.
2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai v Chothmal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.
3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co v Kapurchand Talla, Edgelow G W and Co.
S C Ct 1991/25059-20—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr v Vohra Hakimji Amiji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhagwandas Lullabhdas, Payne and Co.
3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.
3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.
1789-20—Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithalji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.
2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Motichand and D.
1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti v Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
1615-20—Kharas and Co, Sitaram Lukhmidas v Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co.
1460-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patell v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.
3386-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayen Kisongopal v Bansidher Sobharam and ors, Purnanand Cl and J, Dabholkar and Co.
3915-22—Little and Co, Currimbhai Jiwanji v Abdeally Kadarbhai and ors, Payne and Co.
4825-22—Captain and V, Percival Claude Sawyer v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.
In the Division Court No. 40.
REMANDED SUIT.

(Ap2-22) 3685-19—Matubhai J and M Sha Tricamji Danji and Co Virji Kanji and others Raghavaya N and Co.
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.
5098-22—Captain and V, Shambai, v Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy, Payne and Co.
5120-22—Jhavery and Co, Ruttonbai widow v Vallabhdas Raghavji, Mulji Th and Co.
4923-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Ranglal Sheksarin v Purshotamdas Nathuram, N C Lalal and Co.
2712-22—Mulla and M, Chimanram Mohanlal v Multanchand Badri Narayen, Madhowji and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
2191-22—Pandia and Co, Sorabji Limjibhai Jamasia alia Mithaiwalla v Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat, Shamrao M and H.
1353-22—Shamrao M and H, Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat v Nadarsha Limjibhai Mithaiwalla, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.
In the Division Court No. 40.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3618-22—Captain and V, Pallonji Edulji Pulmber v A S Faisie.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).
1527-22—Daphtary F and D, Soondersing Joharsing and ors v B Rose and Co and ors, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.
339-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Murldhardas v Nathalal Jugjiwan.
2338-22—Wadia G and Co, Ebrahim Esmail and ors v Shah Passu Nensi, Judah and S.
SHORT CAUSE.
5523-22—Mehta L and Co, Soonderlal Ambalal Dalal v D R Shekhsaria, Malvi M R and Co.
468-23—Chitnis and K, Ganpatrao Pundlik Dhumalkar v Dr Madhusudan D Malvankar, Crawford B and Co.
469-23—Judah and S, Krishnaji Trimbuck Dongre v Chimanlal Nagindas Gujjar Amarchand and M.
498-23—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Lowji and ors v B X Furtado and Sons, Manilal and K, Bhaishanker K and G.
18-23—Captain and V, Monji Soonderji v Gangadas Motilal, Bhaishanker K and G.
151-23—M B Chothia, Chawekaran Kelloth Tarmal and anr v Adamji Mahomedalli, Shroff and L.
358-23—Amarchand and M, Raichand Naginchand and ors v Khemchand Kuberdas and ors.
368-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Murlidhar v Kasturchand Chuniram.
381-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Motibai v Hirji Bhoga, Amarchand and M.
536-23—Shamrao M and H, Haji Fatemahomed Mahomedbhai and ors v Bora Ismailji Fateally.
581-23—Vachha and Co, Kikabhai Abdul Hussein Kapadia v Khoja Lowji Manji and ors.
4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joas Mariano De Almeida v Thomas De Silva.
LONG CAUSES.
423-23—Malvi M R and Co, Damji Hansraj v Tekchand Nivatram and ors, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.
977-20—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Velbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Ferreira and V, Bhimji and Co.
3428-19—Kharas and Co, V M Abdul Rahim v Jumabhoy Sheriff and ors, Tyabji and Co.
3595-19—Shroff and V, Bachubai Tribhowandas v S Deokaran and Co, Motichand and D.
S C Ct 361/5234-19—Mulla and M, Dwarkadas alias Haridas Morarji and ors, Valji Govindji and anr, Jamshedji R and D.
1603-20—Pandya and Co, Abdool Latiff Usman v Hasan Haji Abdulla and anr, Matubhai J and M.
3692-19—Wadia G and Co, The Yamashita Kisson Kaisha Ltd v The Great Indian Fire Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Matubhai J and M, Craigie B and C.
144-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Runchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.
110-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.
2385-19—Shroff and V, Messrs. Kurban Hussein Abdul Hussein v Messrs Cox and Co, Little and Co.
1533-21—Amin and D, Sherally Rahimtoola v Messrs H A Mahomed.
51-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v N M Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Fyreta, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.
In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

349-22—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Ranji Purshottam and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Craigie B and C.
LONG CAUSE.
2478-20—Mulla and M, Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit v Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
812-22—Vachha and Co, Shri Sahoo Agency v Gopal Mahar Bakri, Madhowji and Co.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
2478-21—Shums A Tyabji, Baba Dharma Kazi v Hussein Saheb Saudagar and anr.
FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.
4218-21—Soondersdas and Co, Jadhowji Maharajsingji v The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.
LONG CAUSES.
401-21—Jangaldas Chimandas and Co, Vallabhdas Jethabhai and Co, Madhowji and Co.
710-18—Wadia G and Co, Gorakram Sadhuram v Chhajuram and Sons, Payne and Co.
4073-22—N C Dalal and Co, M Choonilal and Co v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.
493-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Raliatbai and anr v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.
39-21—Merwanji K and Co., Hurgovandas Vrijvallabhdas v Nanakchand Iswarsing, Madhowji and Co.
182-21—Mehta L and Co., Madharji Govindji v Bhimji Khimji, Payne and Co.
3641-20—Captain and V, Velji Shivji and another v Raisey Ransey and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.
517-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co., v Chapsey Dossa, N C Dalal and Co.
3280-20—Shroff and V, Shaik Abbas Shaikh Abdulla and another, v Pathak Wal chand Ltd, M V Gokhale.
2131-21—Captain and V, Baijnath Harnandrai and others v Beharimal Manalal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
3344-19—Mirza and M, Dady Limji Batliboi, v The Bombay Cotton Company, Payne and Co.
3516-19—Payne and Co., Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazder v Dady Limji Batliboi, Mirza & M.
2730-19—Merwanji K and Co., Damoder Raghoba and others v Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mahatre and another, Mantri and Co.
1374-19—Unwalla P and P, Hussainbhoy Mahomed Rahimatbhai v Nensi Devsi and Co., Manchershaw and N.
1470-18—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Sundersing son of Dayalsing and others, Madhowji and Co.
1814-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jeychand v Bechardas Manchand, Manchershaw and N.
1448-21—Chitnis K and M, Bai Fatmabai widow v Ahmed Jusub and others, Hiralal and Co., Patell and E, Matubhai J and M.
2303-21—Dikshit M and Co., Jehangir Motabhai Billimoria v The Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co Ltd.
1623-19—Captain and V, Camrudin Mahmed Cassum v Ramjanali Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co.
1625-21—Captain and V, Reynolds and Gibson v Thackersidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
109-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal v Chunilal Sakalchand, Bhaishanker K and G.
52-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas, v Gopaldas Manecklal, Mehta L and Co.
2553-19—Tyabji D and Co., Gulabchand Nathuji v Vakhtaji Hataji and others, Soondersdas and Co.
1883-21—Dubash and Co. Mehtakhan Sherkhan v Abdul Hussein Dawoodbhai Tawalla, Purnanand Cl and J.
2714-21—Little and Co, Pauna Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale, Payne and Co.
REFERENCES.
L R 19-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government, v Bai Hirabai, Craigie B and C.
L R 13-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jehangir S Daji, Shamrao M and H.
LONG CAUSES.
5869-22—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v Gordhandas Valchand, Manbhai and Co.
2981—Little and Co, Pana Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale, Payne and Co.
1693-21—Mulla and M, Ebrahim Haji Mahomed v Haji Tar Mahomed Abba Sheriff, Subnis and G.
4162-22—Mehta L and Co., Joshi Ranishanker Jestaram, v Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Motichand and D, Unwalla P and P.
886-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tribhowandas Bhaishankar and others v Lalchand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.
513-21—Dastur and Co., Habib Jusub v Jamnadas Vanmalidas Vora, Bhaishanker K and G.
2814-20—Mulla and M, Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan and Co v D J Issa Thaver, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 9

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	550
" " Imports	.. ..	..

SPECIAL TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 9

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.08—07
April	..
May	15.93—26
June	..
July	15.78—27
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.40—79
Nov.	..
Dec.	14.00—24
Jan.	13.93—23
February	..
Egyptians	..
May	17.66—10
July	17.95—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 9

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar	16.25—10
April	16.13—13
May	16.11—14
June	15.96—15
July	15.87—18
Aug	15.46—18
Sep.	14.88—16
Oct.	14.45—16
Nov	14.24—15
Dec.	14.06—18
Jan.	13.97—16
Feb	13.92—16

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Months	To-day's prices
March	17.19—21
April	17.38—17
May	17.44—12
June	17.39—14
July	17.94—11
August	17.92—11
September	18.04—13
October	18.09—16
November	18.14—11
Dec.	18.16—11
Jan.	18.19—11

Manchester Market:—Tone of market was maintained but cloth was slow. Yarns;—Firm inquiry.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Tone New York Tone—Steady.

Mid. Americans Spot moderate demand 16.70

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	..	..	7.75
New York, 11 a.m.	May	..	31.05
(As known in Liverpool at	July	..	30.14
closing time)	Oct.	..	26.56
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	..	30.58
	Oct.	..	26.09

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 10

Futures at New York	May	30.65—05
	July	29.81+01
	Oct.	26.54+12
	Dec.	26.00+20

London, Mar. 10.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/16 Dull.
Bar Gold ....
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16 Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	11,000
" " to Continent	..	5,000
Futures at New York	May	30.70—20
" " "	July	29.80—20
" " "	Oct.	26.42—17
" " "	Dec.	25.80—20
Spot Cotton at New York	..	30.75—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	31.00 ugd
Futures at New Orleans	May	30.27—13
" " "	July	29.71—28
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	..	..
Demand Bills	..	13 1/8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	67

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar 9.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9.15
" "	Fully Good	9.55
" "	Fine	9.95
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	11.00
" "	Fully Good	11.50
" "	Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach	Good	13.20
" "	Fully Good	13.60
" "	Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde	Good	9.05
" "	Fully Good	9.45
" "	Fine	9.85

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 9.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1-4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16
" " 2 months hence	31 7/8

Closing tone of silver Indian buying business small.

EXAMINE the wonderful Remington Portable Typewriter. Write on it, note its simplicity and ease of operation; the facility with which you can handle all your writing, and you will realise that this is the machine that you have been waiting for.

It fits in a case only 4 inches high and can be carried and used anywhere. It has a STANDARD KEYBOARD with four rows of keys and no shifting for figures. It has a double ribbon reverse. It has every feature you associate with typewriting at its best.

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 3/4
Bullion Shipments	£ 961,88

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong	114
National	46 1/2
P. and O.	13 1/2
Eastern	5 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 69 3/16+3/16
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	101 3/8+1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 3/8+1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 3/8
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4
6 per cent Indian Loan	£ 113

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 9

Rosario Santa Fe—93 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Sellers	44
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers	43/9
Australian Mar-Apl. Sellers	47/3
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6
Tone:—Easier.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Apl.-Mar, Paid Pardening	£ 17 7/8
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Mar. Paid	18
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Easier.	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Quoted	£ 9 3/8
VICTORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Buyers	£ 19

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.-July. Sellers	26/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June.-July. Sellers	26/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June.-July Sellers	26/10
Fine Cuban Sugar Mar.-Apr. Sellers	27/3
Tone:—Very Steady.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 75 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 72 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 3/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	16 7/8
Tone:—	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	11/3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 10.

A further drop of 20 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation. Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under yesterday's date (11-45 A. M.) as under:—

"Considerable liquidation because feeling that a good reaction is due, but doubtful if it will mature but if so advise purchases".

We do not look for much decline and are in favour of making purchases in weak markets. Statistically the position is very strong but the advance was too rapid for the trade to follow and consequently some reaction is due. Advises from Home are that a reaction of any importance is not expected. Under the circumstances we see no reason why prices here should decline much further. The market is all the healthier for the heavy long liquidation which is taking place and we think that purchases of Broach round about Rs. 550 will show a fair margin of profit in the near future.

The marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 557½, and gradually declined to Rs. 552½ on selling by offices and Japan Houses. Buying by marwari jobbers and commission houses raised the market to Rs. 555. The prices again gave way to Rs. 551 an offices selling, and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 551½.

The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 550. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 547½ and closed at Rs. 554.

F. G. M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 568 and went down to Rs. 564 a Japan House being seller. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 494 and touched Rs. 495½ offices and commission houses being buyers. Selling by a Japan House caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 491½ F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 425 and May Rs. 432 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was very quiet yesterday, and about 1500 Bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 10th

F. G. Broach	April-May	554
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	568
F. G. Bengal	March	422
F. G. Bengal	May	428
Fine Oomra	March	491 1/2

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, March 10.

We have received the following cables dated the 9th inst. from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool:—

(1) 5 p.m.—"Statistical position continues strong, but decidedly less demand for spots from American spinners, easier basis in South; also fear speculative longs taking profits; think sharp reaction probable. We advise liquidating longs, waiting for substantial reaction on which to re-buy preferably in October."

(2) 9 p.m.—"Heavy long liquidation, trade fixing all sales, some straddle buying, good reports from New York, National ginners Association estimate consumption U. S. Mills for February 515,000 bales. New York market declined on long liquidation, stoploss orders being reached, taken up by trade."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 11

	Rs. a. 9.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-46 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Baldi)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 32/32-5/03	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb	..
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Sallis—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Quack 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 0
Quack 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	..
E. D. Rachael	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton pucces &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Mar. 1923

Cotton	18,372 Bales
Wheat	11540 Cwts.
Linseed	6638 "
Rapeseed	2701 "
Gingellyseed	1.14 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	7403 "
Castorseed	3633 "
Rice	3017 "
Myrabolams	642 "
Cottonseed	13,276 "
Mowraseed	317 "
Gram	293 "
Jawar	1091 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	90 "
Bajra	942 "
Coal	1501 Tons

2 Days Total.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-3-6.
Bars Gold forward 25-1-3.
Bars Silver ready 82-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, 81-14-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 81-14-0

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 5/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D.A. 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying T.T 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 7/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet and Dull.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 510.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 550.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 540.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 152½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. F. Rs. 147½.
On Hongkong—,
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 173.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 241.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 175½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 318.
London Gold ready sh. 88-2.
London Silver ready d. 32-1.
London Silver forward d. 31-14.
Tone of silver—Quiet—India bought.
Continent sold.

GROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STEARLING.

American Exchange, $. 4.70-3/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 78.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 25.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 90.20.
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.70.
German Exchange Marks. 98000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent. War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent. Conversation Loan 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 101/2.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68.

Share Market is closed to-day

COLOUR.

March 9.

We have to report a weak tone in the prices of Alizarine 20 per cent and some of the Directs. Congo Red had some sales at Rs. 2 and upward. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are lying flat. Magenta crystals were in demand and business passed at Rs. 8 per lb. Malacaite Green and Fast Red are not in demand. The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 110/120 per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Delta purpurine Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Magenta crystals Rs. 8 per lb.
Victoria blue Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 6 per lb.
Nigrosene crystals Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine crystals Rs. 1/6/0 per lb.
Sulpher black Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

MILL STORES.

March 9.

The market has shown no interesting features in the whole week. Demand continued poor and sellers were rather eager to secure more business at cut prices. Home offers for various articles were almost steady. The local mills have comparatively very small inquiry, and are buying only from hand to mouth, in view of any probable reduction in the regular output, since, considerable bales of piece-goods are lying idle in their godown without any sale. The importers are rather nervous and consequently the business has been witnessing a lull.

Cotton Heakls would evidently rise in value but the decreased demand has checked the growth in price. Bandings, Ropes, etc. are having no fluctuations. Among bobbins, Japanese Bobbins are almost steady. Only Conical pirns 5" had a better demand this week. Ring rabbeth 6" Enamelled too witnessed some small inquiry. There are no further changes. The quotations are:—

Heakls—Rs. 1/15/0
Reeds—Rs. 0/4/9.
Roller cloth—Rs. 8/12/0 (16 oz)
Roller cloth—Rs. 9/12/0
Sizing flannel—Rs. 4/8/0
Slubbing tubes—Rs. 29/-
Roving tubes—Rs. 27/-
Conical pirns—5"—Rs. 7/-
Conical pirns—5" Enamel—Rs. 9/-
Ring bobbins—6"—Rs. 12/-
Card cans—Rs. 4/-
Weft grates—Rs. 26/-
Fillets-stripping—Rs. 0/12/0
Fillets-Cylinder and Doffer—Rs. 0/14/0
Bandings—Rs. 1/2/0
Ropes—Rs. 2/0/0

CHEMICAL.

March 9.

The arrivals of consignments in Magnesium-chloride, Bichromates soda, potash & Bleaching powder have again kept the prices steady. The expected growth in values has been abruptly checked. Only Zinc Chloride has been maintained very firm and a few sales were recorded at Rs. 35. Bleaching powder has been offered by some importers at Rs. 35 per cwt. Brown sugar lead and Litharge have no further changes. Caustic soda 98 per cent. has been slowly declining owing to cheaper prices of American stuff, which is greatly imported now. Tannic acid acetic acid and other acids have no further interesting features. Farina has been almost steady at Rs. 13/12/0; Sago flour has been quoted at Rs. 13/4/0 per cwt. A further decline of a quarter rupee is in evidence. The quotations are:—

Farina—Dutch—Rs. 13/12/0
Sago flour—Rs. 13/4/0
Maiz starch—Rs. 17/-
Caustic soda—98 per cent.—Rs. 29/-
Bichromate soda—Rs. 45/-
Silicate soda—Rs. 12/-
Mudrosulphide soda—Rs. 1/12/0
Sulphide soda—Rs. 20/-
Washing soda—Rs. 8/-
Zinc Chloride—Rs. 35/-
Magnesium Chloride—Rs. 4/4/0
Bleaching powder—Rs. 35/-
Bichromate potash—Rs. 55/-
Tannic acid—Rs. 2/-
Acetic acid—Rs. 0/11/0
Litharge—Rs. 37/-
Brown sugar lead—Rs. 35/-

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 9th March.

We have to report a steady market during the week with good demand and prices for ready and forward positions have been advanced by about 6 pences per cwt. all round. White Javas Javas changed hands amongst dealers for February shipt c26s. 3d. to 27s. from Bombay Harbour. March April shipment is offered c28s. but no business done.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are steady with small business doing. Java reports a firm market with good business during London and America are. Firm with higher rates and good business doing. About 2000 tons of White Java Sugar is being shipped from this port to Europe and large quantity is reported to be shipped from Karachi and Calcutta.

There is no direct business to report.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

TMO Rs. 24-10-0 equal to 26s./9 F.B. Harbour stocks 130,000 bags. Mamtiles Rs. 24-4-0 stocks 60,000 bags.

Arrivals:—
S. S. Sangola with 32,000 bags Java sugar.
S. S. Jedah with 60,000 bags Mauritius sugar.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

COMPARISON OF INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Director of Information writes:—

In comparing one country's wages with those of another, several factors have to be taken into consideration. There are differences in the relative efficiency of workers in different countries. There are often charges in efficiency in the organisation of the trade and as between pre-war and post-war years. No account is taken of the need in some countries for a higher standard of living and of the fact that many groups of workers were underpaid before the war.

The following tables reproduced from the *Labour Gazette* compares the level of money and real wages in the cotton mill industry of various countries of the world. The data are based on information carefully collected by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

Index numbers of nominal and real wages (in the currency of each country) in the Cotton Industry of various countries, 1921 (Pre-war is equal to 100.)

	Nominal wages 1921	Real wages 1921
India:—		
Bombay (City and Island)	187	112
Bombay Presidency	196	117
United Kingdom	211	110
France:—		
(Roubaix) Spinners	519	116
(Whole country) Weavers— Textiles—General average	432	119
(Roubaix) Weavers—Textiles— General Average	589	131
Germany:—		
Textiles—Weavers (average 24 towns)	1,590	100
Spinners (average 17 towns)	1,116	105
Austria:—		
(Vienna) Weavers—Textiles	40,464	68
Italy:—		
Textiles—General average	622	102
Denmark:—		
(Copenhagen)—Textiles— General average	332	140
Sweden:—		
Textiles—General average	259	112
United States of America:—		
(Whole country) Spinners	237	134
(Whole country) Weavers	240	136
General	243	134
(New York State)	217	121

INDIAN FACTORY STATISTICS.

A report containing statistics of factories subject to the Indian Factories Act for the year ended December 1921 has just been published. A review of the report appears in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette".

The most recent figures for the year 1921 compared with those of 1920 are:—

Factories in India.

Province.	Number of Factories. 1920	1921	Increase Per cent.
Bombay	894	926	4
Bengal	680	720	6
Burma	617	729	18
Madras	511	545	7
Total (All Provinces):—	3804	4080	7

The total number of factories during 1921 was 4,080 as against 3804 in 1920 or an increase of 7 per cent. The most notable increases in the number of factories were in engineering workshops (from 160 to 208), in rice mills (from 599 to 687), and in iron, steel and brass foundries (from 35 to 44).

The average number of workers employed daily, for all India, rose from 1,238,725 to 1,263,658, an increase of 2 per cent. Except in the United Provinces and in the Punjab where there were small decreases, due to diminished activities of cotton ginning factories, every province records an increase in the number of workers employed. The largest increase during the year was in Bombay where an increase of 18,000 in the number employed in cotton mills was recorded. The total number employed in the Bombay Presidency was 353,280 in 1921 as against 338,758 in 1920. The number employed in Bengal was 464,713 in 1920 and 465,412 in 1921.

Bombay and Bengal together employed nearly two-thirds of all the factory labour in India.

(Continued from column 6)

Borneo Maru due about 10th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.
Soudan due about 13th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.
Querimba due about 21st April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karagola due about 11th March, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co.
Karoa due about 8th April, Agent M M Co.
Kioto due about 14th March, Agent K N Co.
Glenmoor due about 20th March, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 10.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—2706 cwts Indian oil cakes, Bhaskar Hari; 60 bales country grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David; 1968 cwts niger seed oil cakes, J Paramanand; 15 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—16000 cwts groundnuts, 1200 cwts fennel seed, 2000 cwts niger seed, 4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S China for London:—21 cwts coffee, Thos. Cook; 40 bales country cow hides, P E Boyce.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—47 bales country cotton waste, P H Vassa.

S S Freinfels for Genoa:—112 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Starinfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 385 bales Indian cotton raw, K H Kayani.

S S Gleneadle for Dunkirk:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Clan Calquhorm for Rotterdam:—12000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Barcelona:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Ghent:—474 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—4 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 704 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Kohinoor for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, T M K Kaisha; 1400 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, G Dossa; 301 bales Indian cotton raw, N Futehally.

S S Kohinoor for Osaka:—800 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading.

S S Kohinoor for Shanghai:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kohinoor for Yokkaichi:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kohinoor for Shanghai:—1265 bales Indian cotton raw, David Sassoon; 560 bales Indian cotton raw, C Bamanji.

S S Nawab for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M K Kaisha; 1430 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1990 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Nawab for Yokohama:—350 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 870 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha, 800 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 31 barrels aniline dry dye, Cox's Shipping; 900 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 250 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 3500 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Kiddernore for Kobe:—2000 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Kiddernore for Osaka:—50 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Kobun Maru for Kobe:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, M A Hirji.

S S Indo Maru for Tenshin:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.

S S Hangarland, Trothe, Freemantle.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Canara, Kimple, Rangoon.

S S Hangarland:—The steamer Hangarland, 3579 tons, Captain J Trothe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Freemantle, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 2234 tons, Captain Kimple, arrived in harbour on Saturday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

S S Gogra, Hall, Karachi.
S S Kondekerk, Viestra, Calcutta.
S S Arcturus, Knowton, Calcutta.
S S Beme, Campbell, Rangoon.
S S City of Nagpore, Rae, Karachi.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gogra, 3158 tons, Captain T M Hall, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Kondekerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Kondekerk, 3633 tons, Captain S Viestra, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Arcturus:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Arcturus, 3876 tons, Captain P R Knowton, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Beme:—The S W Co's steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J S Campbell, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Nagpore:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpore, 6289 tons, Captain Sir J R Rae, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Kohinoor for Kobe.
Steamer Sturmfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Warora for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Saturday, March 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Ct Yokohama, 4720, M'Goa, 12/3 K N & Co.
2 China, 4161, London, 17/3, M M & Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, K'chi, 10/3, K N & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 16/3, Graham & Co.
6 Circassia 4372 Glasgow 22/3 Graham & Co.
7 Anglo-Egyptian 4640, Barcelona N F, Graham & Co.
8 Nawab 3424 Kobe 15/3 M M & Co.
9 Frienfels 3741 N F, 10/3, Graham & Co.
15 Aquileia 4201 Trieste 15/3 L Triestino Co.
15 Nurtureton 4485 Hull 17/3 S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe 13/3 O E Kaisha.
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 12/3 Graham & Co.
7 Kohan Maru 2829 Japan N F N Y Kaisha.
9 C/Colquohoun 3760 21/3 J Finlay & Co.
12 & 13 Shushtar 1718, P. Gulf, N.F. B. S. Shushtary & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

C I R Ariosto 2768 K'chi 13/3 J Finlay and Co.
A Mitsuki Maru, 2713, Kobe, N.F., N Y Kaisha
B Orina 3525, Calcutta, 13/3, M M & Co.
D & E Rangoon Maru, 3638, Japan, 16/3, N Y Kaisha.
F Gogra, 3151, K'chi, 11/3 M M & Co.
G Warora, 1366, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
G Maur 649 B'kok 13/3 F F Campbell and Co.
N Sangola 3329, N F 11/3, M M & Co.
P Rajput 3815 Calcutta 11/3 T M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 12th March, Agent M M and Co.
Mulbera due about 18th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Carso due about 20th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Mandala (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 21st March, Agent Graham and Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow due about 22nd March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 15th March, Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 25th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Malcolm (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Crossby Hall due about 19th March, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Hindoo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Oran (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Marienfels due about 12th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Drachenfels due about 14th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W. & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W. & A Graham Co.
Birkenfels due about 24th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 25th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co
Bovenkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Hungaria due about 3rd April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Asia due about 20th March, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 12th March, Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 15th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore due about 3rd April, Agent Graham Co.
Bessemer City (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Naples (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Madawaska (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 18th March, Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 6th April, Agent O S K.

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Dr. P. C. Roy's lecture on "Bombay and Bengal", Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation's Dinner to His Excellency the Governor, Corporation Hall 8-30 p. p.m.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's lecture on the "Present Constitution and its Results" in the Hall of the Servants of India Society at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) to preside.

Teacher's Colloquium: subject—"The Dalton Plan and its application to India," St. Theresa School, Girgaum.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Girl Guides Rally.—Presentation of the David Cup by H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd, at 8-30 a.m. on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall 1 p.m.

Inauguration ceremony of the New Cotton Depot., Sewree, by H. E. the Governor 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m. Nomination Day for the co-option of Municipal Councillors.

THURSDAY, March 15.

The Akbar Mfg. and Press Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Akbar Bldg., 203, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Ladies' public meeting re Gandhi Week Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

SATURDAY, March 17.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public meeting re Gandhi Week, Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Liner "Malcolm" left Liverpool on the afternoon of 9th instant.

The Clan Liner "Urquhart" left Suez on the evening of 8th instant.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

Purchasers of exhibited goods at the All-India Khadi Exhibition, Asoka Buildings are requested to ask for the Exhibition stamp as guarantee of their being handspun and handwoven. They are also requested to report to the organizers if any goods not bearing the stamp of the Exhibition are being put up for sale so that necessary action may be promptly taken.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

The following is the Programme for the 15th week. (Monday 12th March to Saturday 17th). Time 5 to 6 p.m.:—Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S., D.T.M. D. P. H. (Cantab.) Pathology Monday. Dr. T. O. Shah, F. R. C. S. (Eng.). Surgery. Tuesday. Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.), Medicine. Wednesday. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D. (Lond.), F. R. C. S. Surgery. Thursday. Dr. A. K. Contractor, M. D. (Lond.), Time 6-15. Medicine. Friday. Dr. M. V. Mehta, F. R. C. P. L. M. (Ir.), Midwifery. Saturday.

DEATH OF A BOY FROM MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Narayen Ambaji (6) who was knocked down by a taxi car driven by Lawrence Menzes on Wednesday last at Worli.

The evidence showed that the car was going slow, was on the proper side and stopped immediately after the accident. The horn was sounded and the boy was knocked down while running across the road.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL FALL OF STACK OF IRON PLATES.

The Coroner concluded the Inquest on Friday touching the death of Husseinmia Allisaheb, a boilermaker in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard who was killed by the collapse of a stack of iron plates on the 1st instant. The facts of this accident were already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to injuries sustained by iron plates falling on him.

The jury were of opinion that the plates should not have been stacked in a somewhat upright position, and that though apparently the men engaged in the removal of the plates were of long service, there was laxity, both in their manner of working and in the supervision.

FIRE IN HUTS AT PAREL TANK ROAD.

On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in a jowli hut occupied by one Succaram Luxmon situate at Parel Tank Road. The flames rapidly spread to the adjoining huts where four sheep which were tethered were destroyed. The cause of the fire is due to careless 'bidi' smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

REPORTED THEFT OF CLOTHES.

B. A. Britto residing at Bellasis Road reports to the police the theft of silk dresses and clothing valued at Rs. 1,823 from his house during Thursday night.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"DADDY LONGLEGS."

Many people in Bombay are familiar with "Daddy Longlegs." As a novel it achieved great success, on the films it was very popular and the dramatised version has had a good run.

The John Grier Orphanage would stifle the hopes and ambitions of any of its unfortunate little inmates, and Judy Abbot was, indeed, very fortunate to have an unknown benefactor in the shape of one of the trustees of the home, a wealthy bachelor named Jervis Pendeton. Her mysterious godfather she calls "Laddy Longlegs." They grow to love each other and one day Pendleton passionately declares his love. Judy is torn between love for Pendleton and for the idol of her dreams "Daddy Longlegs", and the climax is reached when she discovers they are one and the same person.

Miss Jane Comfort deserves all credit for the admirable way in which she carried through the difficult and emotional part of "Judy Abbot." The human touch was supplied by Mr. Winnington Barnes as "Jervis Pendleton" and although many may disagree with youth mating with middle-age, one must admit that it is a fitting conclusion to "Daddy Longlegs." Miss C. Charlton made the most of the part of the austere hard-hearted matron of the orphanage. The cast is fairly large and one item of local interest was the appearance, in the first act, of Master Harold McGrath, the son of Mr. James McGrath, the manager of the Excelsior Theatre.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Hunt dinner at Santacruz yesterday evening.

GRANTS FOR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Saturday afternoon, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

After the seventh list of questions and answers was gone through, Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved the total adoption of Rs. 31,60,000 under the head of Famine Relief and Insurance.

LOANS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale pointed out that in 1901 the Government of India had laid down the policy that all protective irrigation should be financed from the current revenue. It was also a policy of the Government to construct irrigation works from the famine insurance grant though he found some works carried out from the loan grants. He feared that a large portion of the grant asked for was proposed to be spent on canal irrigation in Sind in which case it would do an injustice to other districts.

Mr. P. J. Mead, Chief Secretary to Government, said the whole amount of Rs. 32 lakhs was intended for the Deccan Irrigation Works. The question of Government loans was under review and they found that during the last 20 years there had been a loss to the Government to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs. In regard to the question of constructing protective works in the Deccan from revenue and famine fund, he said, if that was done, they would have no reserve left in case of famine. He thought that the policy of Government in setting aside as much as they could spare for the famine fund and drawing interest thereon was a great improvement compared with the earlier policy of drawing upon the statutory allotments to provide for the famine.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the idea was to expedite the work of providing irrigation works out of the funds which were available to the largest extent and not from the revenue from which a large amount could not possibly be drawn. It was the duty of the Government to provide irrigation works in areas that were subject to attacks of famines and the only effective way was to draw from the loan funds.

The total demand of Rs. 31,60,000 was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Gulam Hussein Hidayatallah then moved for a total demand of Rs. 34,33,000 under the head of "Miscellaneous."

Rao Saheb L. V. Parulker moved omission of a recurring provision of Rs. 12,904 as a grant-in-aid to the Thana District Local Board for the abolition of tolls on Bandra-Ghodbander Road.

The grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,904 was a compensation to the Thana Local Board being equivalent to the estimated loss which it incurred by abolishing the toll and handing over the Bandra-Ghodbander Road to the Government.

The motion was lost and the original demand was agreed to.

Rao Saheb L. V. Parulker then moved omission of a provision of Rs. 10,000 as a grant to the Board of Cinema Film Censors.

This grant was asked for at the instance of Government of India who suggested that a local fund should be started and the receipts realised by the Board of Cinema Film Censors be credited and the expenditure incurred by that body debited to that fund. The Government undertook to meet the deficiency from the grant of Rs. 10,000 which they thought would suffice for the ensuing year.

OBJECTIONABLE FILMS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said at certain cinemas in Bombay films of a most obscene type were exhibited. He was asked by some members to specify the cinemas objected to. Mr. Kanji replied he would draw the attention of the department concerned privately.

President: When you call attention to a particular grievance you must quote chapter and verse.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Council then agreed to a total demand of Rs. 6,68,000 under the head of "Forest Capital Outlay" and a total demand of Rs. 50,31,000 under the head of irrigation after some discussion.

The Council then adjourned till Monday at 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

IN HONOUR OF DR. P. C. ROY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya subha there will be a public meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in honour of Dr. P. C. Ray, when Messrs. V. J. Patel, M. R. Jayakar, G. K. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta etc. will speak about the work of Dr. Roy and Bengal and the distinguished Scientist and Philanthropist will speak on "Bombay and Bengal". Tickets from 4 as. to Rs. 10 can be had from Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Apollo Street, between 1 and 4 p.m. and afterwards at the Hall. Full proceeds will go to Bengal Relief Funds. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE DAY.

In connection with the 56th Anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, the Pandharpur Orphanage Day will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Sir Gokuldas K. Parakh will preside. The Pandharpur Orphanage is conducted by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

"G" WARD AND GANDHI WEEK.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee a ladies meeting will be held on Friday (the 16th instant) at 3-30 p.m. at the Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar. Names of speakers will be announced later.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the same Committee a public meeting will be held on Saturday (the 17th instant) at 8-30 p.m. at the Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar. Names of speakers will be announced later.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

SUNDAY'S INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

The inter-communal dinner announced by the General Secretary of the Indian National Social Conference came off very successfully on Sunday noon at the Depressed Classes Mission Hall, Parel. There was a large attendance of members of various communities—Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and European—including about 100 prominent members of the Depressed Classes. The following among other persons participated in the dinner:—

Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jayakar, Messrs. K. Natarajan, R. M. Gray, H. R. Hamley, D. Munro, P. H. C. Constable, T. Ripley, Rao Bahadurs Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth and R. R. Kale, Messrs. G. K. Devadhar, R. B. Lotwala, B. F. Bharucha, F. J. Ginwala, N. H. Belgaumwala, Dr. Rajabali Patel, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Osman Sobani, Dr. N. R. Ranina, Dr. A. L. Nair, Messrs. G. L. Narasimkam, D. G. Dalvi, Bhagwandas Madhavdas, G. B. Trivedi, L. B. Nayak, V. S. Sohoni, B. V. Warerkar, Dr. T. C. Khandwala, Dr. A. P. Kothare, Messrs. P. B. Gothoskar and K. T. Shah, Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, Miss Bachubai Lotwala, Misses Natarajan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Padbidri, Mrs. Ratnabai Sashital, Mrs. Shanthabai Sashital, Miss Indubai V. Nair, Miss Kusumavati V. Nair, Miss Sohoni, Miss Khandwala, Masters Natarajan, Messrs. D. D. Gholap, Nikaljay, Balaji Ambodkar, Sambhaji Gaekwad, Lokpriya Wagmare, Maruti Bhaudas Salve, Janba Mohanaji, Sitaraim Sutarkar, Maruti Shavaji Gaekwad, C. V. P. Shivam, R. K. Golikere, B. M. Anand Rao, R. K. Prabhu, G. Y. Chitnis, D. G. Vaidya, R. A. Turknud, K. E. Verghese, B. S. Turkhud, D. V. Shrikhande, G. N. Sahastrabudhe, V. B. Velankar, S. S. Karnik, Ramoo Thakkar, S. Sadanand, Dr. D. S. Mankikar, S. G. Devrukhar, E. R. Menon, V. M. Nair, U. K. Oza, R. S. Prabhu, K. S. Iyer, S. R. Bhise, M. V. Donde, A. V. Chitre, S. V. Deshpande, S. Ganeshan, R. B. Iyer, J. N. Vaidya, G. L. Vaidya, S. Badvey, S. A. Dange, S. G. Tipnis, B. D. Deshmukh, D. G. Deshpande, B. R. Bhise, V. A. Tamhane, K. V. Chitre and L. D. Surve.

After the dinner a group photograph of those assembled was taken. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, as President of the National Social Conference, then thanked the guests for their presence and expressed the hope that the day's function would be the precursor of many more such in the future, which would serve to remove the existing communal inequalities in Indian society.

SIR P. C. ROY'S SYMPATHY.

Sir P. C. Roy, responding on behalf of the guests, expressed his pleasure at being given an opportunity to show his practical sympathy for the so-called depressed classes, whom he would rather call the suppressed and oppressed classes. He hoped that the Indian nation of the future would be composed of only one class, namely, those who would consider themselves as Indians first and Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians, afterwards.

A small conference was then held which was addressed by various speakers, who included Messrs. D. D. Gholap, Marwadi Master, Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. G. K. Devadhar, all of whom expressed the opinion that untouchability was a disgrace to Hinduism and a bar to national unity and that it had no religious sanction behind it. Grateful tributes were paid to Mahatma Gandhi for his labours for the removal of untouchability, and Mr. Devadhar suggested that the numerous Congress Committees widely scattered over the country should actively work for the removal of this curse.

DECCAN MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION.

DISSENTIENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Deccan Merchants' Association was held on Sunday at Mr. Karnik's house at Girgaum Back Road, Mr. K. G. Joshi presiding. Some dissentient members of the Association had called together a meeting for the purpose of considering the resolutions passed by the Association; there were thirty members present and some of them held 36 proxies from others. The number of members on the register before December 3 last, was stated to be about 106, when the new constitution was passed.

Mr. V. P. Potdar moved the first resolution that the meeting considered that the business transacted, and the election of the Managing Committee made, in the meeting of the Association on December 3, 1922, were both illegal and unconstitutional. In the course of his long speech explaining the whole situation which had led to the present impasse Mr. Potdar said his party had tried their best to come to an amicable settlement with the other party, but the latter had not responded, and no alternative was left to them, but to requisition this general meeting of the members of the Association. He said the statements made by the other party were without foundation. His party had hoped that Babasaheb Pant Pratinidhi would interfere in the matter and bring about an amicable understanding, but his resignation had falsified their hopes. The Secretary had behaved very high-handedly in the matter, and had refused an inspection of the draft constitution even to members of the Managing Committee, before it was stated to be passed at the meeting held on December 3, as the Managing Committee were bound to circulate the draft constitution among the members fifteen days before it came for final disposal. The Secretary had received the draft on November 13, and yet he had refused the other party an inspection of same.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Karnik and was duly passed, there being only two dissentients.

The second resolution appointed a new Managing Committee, as under the old constitution a new committee had to be appointed every six months. The third resolution appointed a Committee for the purpose of considering the new draft constitution and making the necessary changes in the same, where needed. The fourth resolution appointed a Committee for the purpose of considering last years's report and statement of accounts.

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

THE "SPIRIT OF ISLAM."

MR. PICKTHALL'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. M. A., at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpaty, on Sunday evening, a public lecture was delivered by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall on "The Spirit of Islam", Mr. M. A. A. Khan presiding.

Mr. Pickthall, rising, said the subject was a very vast one and he did not think any one could speak or write as an "authority" on it. He could, therefore, give them a few of his ideas on the subject. The word "Islam" meant surrender—the great surrender of man's will and purpose to the will of God. The word surrender suggests captivity, but those who surrender to Allah were free. Man's selfish purpose was captivity and its surrender was their liberation from all kinds of bondage. The greatest man who ever lived and the most independent was proud to call himself and to be called Abdullah (Slave of God). The slaves of God were the only free men and women, in this world. Other religions seemed to place the kingdom of God a long way off. For Muslims it was here and now. The "other life" spoken of so often in the Coran began here. Allah was the King of this world and they (mankind) must serve him in this world. In what capacity? They were told in the Holy Coran that man had been placed in the world as viceroy. He was a rebel when he forgot the sovereignty of God. Obedience to the law of Allah was the way of paradise, and disobedience was the way of fire in this world; they need not think about the other. That was not their business.

Then the spirit of Islam was brotherhood. Every messenger of God brought the message of brotherhood to the world, but it was the Prophet Muhammed who first made universal brotherhood a principle and fact of common law. In Islam there were no invidious distinctions between men of different races or of different colours. All were brothers. Men hoarded money for their selfish ends, the Coran-esh-Sharif said: Spend and give away. The Holy Prophet said: "Spend all that is superfluous." The rich man who hoarded money, or spent it for his own enjoyment or took advantage of the distress of a fellowman, was a criminal according to the law of Islam. The spirit of Islam was responsibility. The cause of all the social troubles in the world to-day was to be found in man's failure to discharge his responsibility as God's viceroy.

The spirit of Islam was tolerance. They must not believe that Islam had been propagated by the sword. It had been propagated by the bright example of righteousness set by the early Muslims and by the splendour of the ideal of universal brotherhood in the eyes of peoples who had always been enslaved. The spirit of Islam was progress. It was true that the Muslim world had been in a state of stagnation for the last three centuries. That was because they (Muslims) had "made the word of God of none effect by their traditions", and they had not obeyed the injunctions of the Prophet who said: "Seek knowledge, even in China", and who also said: "It is incumbent upon every Muslim, male *and female* to seek education. No true follower of the Prophet would wrong a woman willingly, but woman in the abstract and in general had been wronged most cruelly by the withholding of the education which was her Islamic right

They heard perhaps an outcry from the West against polygamy. He urged them to pay no attention to it, but to study for themselves and they would find that Islamic law made man responsible for the treatment of woman as did no other law. The rights of women were secured in Islamic laws twelve centuries before they were secured before the law of England. The arrangements for divorce and remarriage in the most advanced of Western countries were not more free, but were less decent than those allowed by the Islamic law.

Finally, he exhorted his audience to shake off the dust and rubbish of the centuries and go back for guidance to the Coran and the Prophet. "There is no object of worship except Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah": that was the simple creed of Islam. It was a call to unity and human progress. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in winding up the proceedings, said the man who subscribed to the principle of fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man was the true Moslem. They could claim Mahatma Gandhi as a true Moslem because he subscribed to these principles. He (Mahatma) believed in the unity of God and equality of man. He exhorted the audience to cultivate Hindu-Moslem unity because after all they were all Indians or Asiatics of one flesh and one blood.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon Mr. A. B. Ritchie M. L. C. expressed satisfaction at the Government of India's determination to balance the budget and said that the increased salt tax was a most equitable form of taxation. Any other taxation of the country's trade is impossible and would merely reduce Government's income. He thought that if the Government of India would perfect their organisation for the collection of existing taxes specially the Income Tax they would soon improve the financial position and be freed from all anxiety. (A. P.)

A Simla message of Mar. 10th says the weather has been dry except for one inch rain at Port Blair and a quarter at Moulmein. Forecast:—No large change. (A. P.)

* * * *

The Allahabad Catholic Association has passed a resolution protesting against the proposed Motor Tax which will burden the schools with a tax of one thousand rupees per annum for motor buses. (A. P.)

BEHAR COUNCIL.

MINISTERS ACCEPT REDUCED SALARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Mar. 8.

At the Behar and Orissa Council to-day debate on the motion for reduction of the demand for salaries of Ministers continued.

The Hon. Mr. Das, Minister for Local Self-Government, said he was ready to sacrifice his whole salary and serve as an honorary Minister but he would not give up one pie of his salary to please the mover and his colleague in their campaign against him. He would rather resign if their motion, which amounted to a vote of ensure, was carried.

Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha supporting said he was surprised that such a modest proposal as made by the mover should evoke any opposition in the Council. He emphasised the fact that this motion was not by way of censure on the Ministers.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath supporting the motion said that he wished to assure the Ministers that there was not a single member in the House who wanted Hon. Mr. Das to go out of office. (Cries of Hear, hear). He supported the motion because in other provinces Ministers had accepted less salaries.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin, Minister for Education, said that a few months ago when he read in the papers that Ministers in the United Provinces had agreed to accept less salary he felt that they in this province also ought to serve on reduced pay. He was thinking of making an announcement during this budget discussion, but he hesitated to do so on receipt of notice of this motion. He was glad to learn that members did not mean any reflection on his past service and that the sole object was economy. If this motion was withdrawn he would communicate his announcement to His Excellency.

After some consultation with the Hon. Mr. Das the Hon. Mr. Fakhruddin asked the President for some time in which to arrive at a decision in consultation with Mr. Das which the President granted and the Council then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Babu Ganesh Dutt Singh asked leave of the Council to withdraw his motion for reduction of Minister's salaries whereupon Hon. Mr. Fakruddin announced that he was willing to serve on Rs. 4,000 a month; further that he had persuaded Hon. Mr. Das to do the same and had his authority to announce it to the Council on his behalf. He asked the Council to note that they did so of their own free will and not under any compulsion. This was received with applause by the Council.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day devoted the whole of its attention to discussion of non-official amendments to Governments demand for grant relating to land revenue. Mr. Ganpat Rai's amendment that the grant be reduced by Rs. 15,000 with respect to the item of Rs. 19,068 for Forest Rangers was accepted by the Council by 22 to 23 votes. Several amendments were moved for reduction in travelling allowances of officers and a few were carried when Sir John Maynard assured the House that he would reduce the item of travelling allowances by 11 lakhs of rupees from the total of 46 lakhs of rupees, that is 25 per cent. The Council accepting this assurance, further amendments regarding this item were withdrawn. The Council adjourned till Monday, the 12th instant.

INCHCAPE AXE

A FURTHER CUT OF 4 CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

A statement has been issued by the Finance Department to-day showing the amount of reductions under various heads which would cover further reductions of 4 crores of rupees promised by the Finance Member under non-military heads in pursuance of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee. These are spread over almost all heads. Among other reductions proposed are Rs. 1,135,000 in respect of provisions for additional levies and miscellaneous charges in Baluchistan and Rs. 127,000 in the cost of Irregular Force and entertainment charges in the N. W. F. Province The reduction in provision for the Scientific Department is Rs. 1,367,000 of which Rs. 65,000 is in the survey of India section. One lakh is to be reduced in respect of ecclesiastical charges, Rs. 270,000 in respect of educational grants, Rs. 1,242,000 under the general administration, Rs. 39,000 under customs and Rs. 84,000 under salt.

AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS' WAGES.

TO BE REDUCED BY ONE-FIFTH FROM 1ST APRIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 10.

A meeting of the Millowners Association held to-day has decided to reduce by one-fifth the wages of the employees in all departments in the local cotton mills from the 1st of April subject to the conditions that members of the office staff, supervising staff and such skilled employees who have not been granted increases at uniform rates in the past should be excluded. This action has been taken independently of the Arbitration Board that was appointed to decide the question of reduction of wages as the Labour Union insisted on the deed of arbitration to be signed by both sides containing the conditions, such as, strict observance of all past awards of the arbitrations, settlement of the question of interpretation of the last bonus award and the fixing of minimum wages with sliding scale etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

IRELAND BEATS WALES.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Saturday was cold and the sky threatening when Wales and Ireland met in Dublin for the annual Rugby Football match. The crowd of spectators numbered fifteen thousand. The ground was in excellent condition.

At the outset, the Welshmen harassed the Irish defence, but the Irish were soon able to open an attack, mainly by straight running and good handling. After sixteen minutes' play, some neat passing by the Irish threes ended in Cussen's scoring a try in good position for Crawford to kick a goal. The Welshmen then attacked persistently, but the Irish defence was magnificent. Near the interval, Jenkins kicked across to Powell who fielded the ball in a brilliant fashion and dropped a splendid goal for the Wales. At the half time therefore, the score was:—Ireland five points (One goal). Wales four points (one drop goal.)

The second half was a strenuous struggle. The Irish forwards occasionally heeled nicely, while the Welsh backs frequently gained ground by good passing, but always met with determined tackling. The game became fast and furious towards the end, Ireland managing to win a gruelling game. The final score:—Ireland 5 points, Wales 4 points—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Sheffield Wednesday beat Corinthians to-day three goals to two in a friendly game of the Association football.—Reuter.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SPECTATORS.

LONODON, Mar. 10.

The Association (football) Cup-tie match at Charlton to-day was marred by a serious accident to a number of spectators. The pressure of the crowd on the fencing behind the Charlton goal resulted in the breaking down of a twelve-yards barrier. The onlookers in the rear pushed forward, knocking down the spetators in the front and falling on top of them. Forty were injured and several rendered unconscious. They were all removed in ambulances.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN MELBOURNE.

LONDON, March 9.

Melbourne.—The weather was cool and the wicket good when the match between the M. C. C. and the Victoria was resumed to-day before 9,000 spectators. The Victoria raised her score to 617 for six wickets. Love made 192 in 282 minutes. He scored 13 fours and gave no chance. Park contributed 101, Liddicut 102 and Ransford (not out) 118. The partnership between Love and Park at the fourth wicket added 118 to the score in 154 minutes. Liddicut and Ransford in partnership at the sixth wicket raised the score by 213 in 133 minutes.—Reuter.

BOXING AT MELBOURNE.

LONODON, Mar. 10.

Melbourne.—Hughie Dwyer, the Lightweight Champion of Australia knocked out Kid De Silva, the Indian champion, in the ninth round.—Reuter.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

A strong programme is promised for the boxing tournment at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday next. Many well known boxers, both Parsi and European, are taking part and many of the contests should be very close.

Milton Kubes is matched against Lester of the Royal Marines. The latter has recently been boxing in Colombo and Karachi. Both times he appeared in the ring he knocked out his man in the first round, and Kubes will have to look to his laurels in a fight which is being keenly anticipated in naval circles.

Another good match should be that between Padam Anklesaria and Telegraphist Reeves. The Parsi is a few pounds heavier and is expected to prove the stronger man, but Reeves has been in strict training.

A return fight is being staged between Charles Judge and Ralph Martin. They met last January and the referee then stopped the fight in favour of Judge, although Martin was willing to continue.

Rustom Oomrigar is matched against Stoker Rowe. They have met before but they are still unsatisfied as to whom is the better man.

Private Docherty of the Inniskillings and Stoker Booth of H. M. S. "Colombo" are both of them fighters rather than polished boxers and their contest should prove an exhilarating one.

D. Saher, of the Parsi League, meets Telegraphist Hesketh of H. M. S. "Crocus," a man who has so far knocked out every man he has met.

Another Parsi League man, R. Saher, will meet Douglas, of the Inniskillings, in a four-round contest; and a pretty fight is expected between Percy Welcome, ex-bantamweight champion of India, and Seaman Ball of H. M. S. "Colombo."

LATE HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHID.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahid who passed away on Saturday last at about 7 p.m. after a short illness. He was under the treatment of Col. Mayor and Dr. D'Avoine. The deceased was the principal partner of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Company, at Bellasis Road, Byculla. The genial and charitable disposition of the deceased contributed not a little to his great popularity not only in the Mahomedan community, but also in the very large circle of his friends and admirers of other communities in Bombay. He was appointed the Sheriff of Bombay in 1910 and was member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1916, besides having served for many years as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

His funeral was attended yesterday afternoon by a large number of his friends and admirers. The deceased leaves behind him two sons and a large circle of his friends.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 12, 1923.

REMEMBRANCE.

The week of special remembrance of Mahatma Gandhi's sacrifice for India, and the noble services to India and humanity at large which led to it, has begun. The All-India Khadi Exhibition was opened yesterday by that veteran patriot, Dr. P. C. Roy, whose speech on the occasion should be read by everyone. But there is something more essential to the nation's weal than even khadi. A year has passed since the arrest of Mahatma, and we can now estimate the loss of his inspiring presence to the nation. It is very great, but it would not be so great if everybody would remember that great man and be faithful to the high ideals which he inculcated. So we urge upon all parties in Bombay to make of this week a week of true remembrance, not of mere "commemoration." Commmemoration of Mahatmaji, without devout remembrance of his teaching, would be the thing he most abhors on earth—a sham. And true remembrance, while reviewing the failures of the past year, must bring to every Indian heart a sense of shame. What has been done? If we could answer: "Nothing," that would be better than the answer which we have to give. The greatest work of the Mahatma has been broken—the Nation's Unity. While the unity remained, everything was possible; without it hardly anything is possible to Indian nationalism. There is at present a truce of the contending factions; can it not be altered into something better and more permanent? Gandhi united India; his successors in the leadership have been unable to preserve that unity. That is of course a proof of Gandhi's greatness, but it is also a proof of the comparative littleness of his successors. Why advertise that defect to the world? The letters we receive from Europe and America all deplore the tendency in certain quarters to forget or lightly set aside Mahatma's teaching. Surely it is not too late to retrieve the errors of the past few months and restore the unity which the Mahatma left. It can be done, but only by remembrance of the greatest man in India as if he were present. Mahatma still remains the only leader whom the nation as a whole is willing to follow. That is the outstanding lesson of this year of hesitation, of dispute and failure. And those who care for India as a nation, and her reputation in the world, will recognise his leadership as much to-day as on the day when he was taken from us, to complete his sacrifice.

THE SIKH SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

A writer in the "Fortnightly Review" has found time to enlighten the British public on the Sikh situation, but the lapse of time, judging from his contribution, has not helped to correct his partisan view of the issue at stake. The genesis of the Sikh unrest he rightly traces to the Colonisation Act of 1907 passed in the teeth of non-official opposition. Then came the Komagata Maru incident, but in spite of the dissatisfaction it engendered, the Sikhs stood fast by the *Sarkar* in the Great War. "The Sikhs felt and believed," the writer says, "that they were the favoured children of the *Sarkar*, and on this belief they based extravagant claims for rewards for services rendered, *or supposed* to have been rendered (our italics) in the Great War." When the writer can thus find it in his conscience to belittle the services of the Sikhs, so enthusiastically applauded even by the most reactionary officers, it is not to be wondered at that he should make little of the betrayal of the Sikhs, in common with the rest of their fellow-countrymen, contained in the ill-starred Rowlatt Act and the subsequent chapter of bitter memories known as the Punjab terror, and attribute the "sudden falling away" of the Sikhs to the fact that the rewards actually granted did not come up to expectation. Towards the middle of 1920 the Sikhs formed the Shromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee to take control of Sikh Gurudwaras and to eject unworthy Mahants from those places of worship. The attitude of the Punjab Government towards the Shromani Committee has been consistently one of bungling hostility. At first they would not recognise its representative character and sat tight over the Keys of the Golden Temple, sending to jail staunch loyalists like Sirdar Mehtab Sing, Deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council. The storm of indignation, which this interference with the purely religious affairs of the Sikhs roused, compelled the Punjab Government to retrace their steps and in January, last year, the Keys were made over to a representative of the Shromani Committee. "Never was there a more shameful defeat. One thinks irresistibly of the capture of Calais by an English King, when the leading citizens had to bring the Keys to him clothed only in their shirts and with ropes round their necks." The Prabandhak Committee has been much helped in its work by an efficient publicity department and in the war of communiques that ensued between the Committee and the Government, the latter were beaten hollow as even its apologist in the "Fortnightly Review" admits. The coping-stone on the policy of contemptuous disregard of the wishes of the Sikhs was placed by the Punjab Government in the unforgettable inhumanity of Guru-ka-bagh which had a rather melo-dramatic termination in the activities of Sir Ganga Ram. The writer in the "Fortnightly Review" does not seem to know anything of the heroic stand of the Sikhs and the real significance of the "minimum force" employed by the police to hold up the Akalis. The official communiques, which he admits failed to convince the people, are to him Gospel truth, and hence his article reads more like an epitome of Government communiques which may serve its purpose of keeping the British public in ignorance, than an independent and dispassionate attempt to arrive at the truth of the Akali question. Meanwhile the Punjab Legislative Council has passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of all persons arrested in connection with the Guru-ka-bagh affair, the Kirpan cases and the Gurudwara movement. Government sought to whittle down the resolution which was passed in spite of their opposition. It remains to be seen what action they will take upon it.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BUDGET.

The somewhat sketchy memorandum prefacing the budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for 1923-24 reads like an excellent essay in the art of concealing what it would not do harm to publish. Apparently a committee had been appointed to assist the chairman in preparing the estimates, but no clear indication is furnished as to the precise findings or suggestions of that Committee, making the inference highly probable—and equally unjust—that the Committee must have been a cypher. The chairman notices the good effects of the last monsoon, but finds it altogether impossible to avoid the hundredth repetition of the platitude that "the uncertain trade and financial conditions prevailing, owing to the unsettled state of Europe, are factors which militate against any anticipation of great increase in imports or exports." The careful student of his estimates would, however, be surprised to find no trace of this hardy annual observation in the actual results for 1921-22. Compare the following figures in corroboration:—

	Receipts
1921-22 (accounts) ...	Rs. 2,35,70,100
1922-23 (budget)	Rs. 2,73,30,200
1922 (actuals for 12 months)	Rs. 2,61,49,020
1923-24 (budget) ...	Rs. 2,95,55,900
	Expenditure.
1921-22 (accounts) ...	Rs. 2,35,67,601
1922-23 (budget)	Rs. 2,68,07,459
1922 (actuals for 12 months) ...	Rs. 2,72,22,759*
1923-24 (budget) ...	Rs. 2,94,01,794

*Revised estimate for 1922-23

Of the gross revenue of 295,55 lakhs, 13.40 lakhs are receipts from pilotage and special accounts while Rs. 54 lakhs are derived from the surtax of 50 per cent. on most of the dock and bunder charges. From the trade figures of the current fiscal year already to hand, however, it is clear that the basis of last year is unjustifiably narrow; that the chairman ought to have allowed for a greater expansion of normal revenues than seems to be the case in his estimates. On the other hand, it is not quite clear, from this statement at least, as to whether the 10 lakhs included in the revenues of 1923-24 "on account of additional terminals, which the Trustees are claiming from the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, and regarding which Government have been addressed" constitute really a revenue item in the proper sense of the term; nor do we know the precise basis on which, "the additional revenue anticipated from the new cotton depot" has been included in the estimates. In any case the suggestion for a remission of the surtaxes could scarcely be made while the cost of the capital charges is in growth at such a rate. Of the 20.53 lakhs of increased expenditure budgeted for 1923-24 as compared with the previous year, 14.02 lakhs or nearly 70 p.c. is accounted for by extra debt charges. As the loans are presumably for the development and expansion of the port, and as the increased traffic would probably more than bear its own cost thus incurred there can be no great objection to the loan programme. In the next year the capital expenditure programme budgeted for totals 190.29 lakhs, of which 109.44 lakhs are for the ordinary new works, while 60.19 lakhs are for the Port Trust Railways and depots. It may be questioned if the 2 lakhs proposed to be spent upon a preliminary survey for dock extension at Trombay, or another 2 lakhs for the paving and metalling of the wharves are really of the nature of capital charges, or whether they are not more truly items of expenditure sure to recur in one shape or another every year, and as such more appropriately debited against revenue. Against the 190.29 lakhs of the total capital programme for the next year only 160 lakhs would be raised by fresh loans; the remainder being found from the current balances. The real amount absolutely needed to be borrowed is estimated at 148 lakhs; "but in order to have a small balance of about Rs. 12 lakhs to carry forward for expenditure in the early months of 1924-25," the total to be borrowed is fixed at 160 lakhs. In this statement no clue is afforded as to what proportion of the proposed loan would be met from Indian and what from extra-Indian resources; and it is probably on this question of principle, whether the Port Trust should—as it did last year—borrow in extra-Indian markets, that there will be found the widest margin for a radical difference of opinion.

Notes of the Day

A Mercantile Marine for India.

The seventy odd queries that are framed to cover the field of inquiry referred to the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee do not quite do justice to the spirit of the inquiry ordered. The scope of the inquiry itself might have been made much wider. In the six divisions of the Terms of Reference, for example, we search in vain for any mention of the existing difficulties in the way of developing a mercantile marine of India's own, whether by building or buying ships for the purpose. The deferred rebate system is too prominent an obstacle in the way of a satisfactory development of India's shipping industry to be overlooked; yet neither the reference to, nor the questionnaire of, the Committee above-named pay any attention to the matter. Questions 2 and 3 in the questionnaire pertaining to existing difficulties and the means of their removal may, indeed, be interpreted to stress and expose this most nefarious system; but, as the terms of reference make no specific mention of the existing difficulties, it is more than we can hope that such references by witnesses before the Committee would be suffered materially to influence its decisions. Of the particular sections of the questionnaire those relating to measures of encouragement to the ship-building industry as well as to the ocean-carrier's trade being concentrated in Indian hands will be most welcomed. The absence of adequate Indian experience of this business may possibly render the evidence a trifle academic; and the recommendations of the Committee may, in consequence, appear somewhat too didactic. But it is to be hoped that the witnesses will carefully study the facts relating to shipping encouragement in other countries as supplied by the appendix to this memorandum, and shape their answers with due regard to practical conditions in India. As for a nautical school in India, we have already raised that question in our columns long ago, and we hope the findings of this Committee will render it impossible for the powers-that-be to postpone this highly advantageous variation in our system of technical instruction any longer. Attention may also be particularly drawn to the queries relating to wooden ships, whose possibilities have yet to be fully exploited, and whose real economy has yet to be understood, particularly after the advent of motor propulsion and oil fuel in the latest style of ship-building. We have plenty of timber—even if we may be lacking in steel production of our own. May not the modernised wooden ship serve all the purposes of a steel steam-ship without its cost?

Extra Taxation.

We doubt if, constitutionally speaking, it is the business of the Legislature to suggest any sources of taxation to the Government to square their budget; we even question if, politically, it is expedient to offer gratuitous suggestions. The budget of the Government of India is still, in fact as well as in principle, the *chef-d'oeuvre* of the Executive in a large measure. The absence of an equilibrium in its two sides is impossible to be remedied, so long as Government persist in continuing a most wasteful and unjustifiable scale of expenditure. We would, therefore, deprecate all the proposals which the critics of the present budget have volunteered in the Council of State or the Assembly as alternatives to the proposed increase in the salt duty. For, it is none of the duties of the Legislature to make such suggestions. The idea, therefore, of a surcharge on shipping freights—excellent as it may be in itself—must be overruled for the sovereign reason already assigned,—quite apart from the question of its incidence or yield. It may quite probably be that, in the existing circumstances of India, such tax may fall entirely on the foreign shipowner who holds a practical monopoly both in our overseas as well as in our coasting trade. It may be that a really sympathetic national Government could utilise such a weapon to promote our national shipping enterprise by ear-marking the proceeds towards a system of shipping bounties. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, who seems to have first mooted the idea in the Council of State, may or may not be aware of this characteristic of his proposal. Lala Ram Saran Das, who is reported to have supported the idea, seems to have been rather mixed up in his calculations when he declared that at 1 per cent. we should make about Rs. 50 lakhs in the foreign trade and 10 lakhs in the coasting trade. That amount, even if it be correctly computed, would not meet the expected deficit if the Government proposals in regard to salt duty are negatived: and these excellent Moderates are, we feel sure, averse to stress the only good feature of the proposal—the special penalising of the foreign monopolist in our transmarine carrying trade—as likely to intensify racial animosity. So what is the good of making the suggestion at all?

Tube Railway for Bombay.

The Corporation has accepted Dr. Viegas' proposal asking the Municipal Commissioner to negotiate either with the railway companies or some outside body for the construction of a tube railway with a view to adding to the existing transit facilities in the city. It is a timely suggestion. With the tramway and the two railways Bombay cannot be said to be well provided for in this respect. It is no use trying to develop the city in all directions without providing adequate transit facilities. The Tramway Company has now the monopoly and it refuses to extend the lines unless the Corporation allows it the enhanced rate it asks for. Even the tramway does not command easy access to all important localities, and for the convenience of the people, as well as for the purpose of relieving the congestion, it is absolutely necessary that there should be other cheap means of locomotion in the city. We trust the Commissioner will expedite the enquiry into this matter.

The Leper Problem.

The discussion which took place the other day in the Behar Legislative Council on the question of treatment of lepers was a very instructive one, although we do not know what measures Government finally adopted to deal with the problem. Leprosy is on the increase in India and in large cities like Bombay it is becoming a positive danger. All about the city these lepers can be seen squatting on the foot-paths begging for coins and most of them giving small change to others. Those who have to walk on the foot-paths have almost to brush against these lepers and yet no precautions are taken to segregate them, or to prevent them from begging on the streets. We are told that beggars from all parts of the country come to Bombay to make a living and that it is impossible to provide for them. We believe the question is still being discussed between the Municipal Corporation and Government, as to who is responsible for the maintenance and segregation of these beggars and what steps should be taken in the matter. But nothing has been done so far, and the contagion is spreading. The American Government stamped out this disease in the Phillipines by means of segregation in a few years, and what was possible in the Phillipines should certainly be possible in India, if only the Government have the will to do it. While crores are spent in other directions, Government have no money for eradicating this fell disease from this country. Now and then the public conscience is aroused, but sustained efforts have to be made to secure success.

Surat Hindu Orphanage.

Among the few social institutions on this side of the country guided by precise aims and ideals and directed by a definite policy the Surat Hindu Orphanage, the latest report of which is before us, may be ranked as a pioneer. Since its very beginning over two decades ago it has remained, despite every conceivable obstacle, loyal to those ideals. It has continually endeavoured to develop the civic virtues of the destitute. It has struggled to create opportunities for the orphans, opportunities that would enable them to regain their lost status as citizens. The claim of the destitute for a civic status has been of late receiving some moderate attention. Twenty-two years ago when this institution was founded it was regarded as more or less utopian. Even now it is scarcely considered a "practical" proposition. Even now there are many, provided with ample funds and opportunities, who are satisfied if the social institutions under their charge afford only food and shelter to the inmates. This orthodox conception of philanthropy has been, as mentioned before, from the very foundation of the Orphanage distinctly rejected by those responsible for its conduct. The results of that policy have been obvious. The Visitor's Book of the institution is a document that is not merely interesting, it is instructive as well. It is not the building, nor the equipment, which has generally impressed the visitor. It is the actual work accomplished by the institution that has impressed him most.

A Pioneer Institution.

The instruction that the institution imparts to the inmates is not academic, not merely theoretical. It is, as a result of continued experiments and personal application, both practical and cultural. The fact that the carpets manufactured by the inmates, have won the appreciation not only of teachers or of commercial concerns, but have also been successful in securing unqualified praise from well-known *connoisseurs* is enough to show that these are not exaggerated sentiments. The career of the inmates who have left the institution after their period of training explains the efficacy of the instruction which makes them self-reliant and useful. The institution is, in brief, something more than the ordinary academic school on the one hand and the purely technical school on the other. We have emphasised the educational and social aspects of the work accomplished by the institution because those responsible for the institution have all along conducted it as an enterprise in civic training. That is the greatest claim for support from the public. Support is the only thing that the institution really needs. The institution does not merely supply local needs. The educational and artistic work it has already accomplished is of great importance to the country.

ANGORA'S COUNTER PROPOSALS.

SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS INTRODUCED.

AGREEMENT RE ECONOMIC QUESTIONS OUTLINED.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Constantinople.—A special courier is arriving here, tomorrow, from Angora bringing a five-page note explaining the Angora Government's standpoint and a 115 page annexe containing the counter-propsals. It is reported that slight modifications have been introduced concerning the points which are regarded as already settled. It is understood that the Angora Government outlines the proposed agreement with regard to the economic questions which, if accepted by the Powers, would form the basis of an immediate settlement, details of which would be discussed after the signature of the peace treaty. The note and annexe will be handed to the Allied High Commissioners by Adnan Bey, and it seems probable that the exchange of notes will follow and a Conference will only be convened for the final signature of the treaty.—Reuter.

PROPOSAL ABOUT ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

SUGGESTION OF A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Constantinople.—The courier has arrived with the Angora Government's note. It is worded in a very moderate language and states that fundamental modifications are not proposed in the political clauses of the draft treaty, but prefers small territorial requests and also that the Maritza Valley be the frontier of Thrace instead of the right bank of Maritza. It proposes that the Economic Clauses on which an agreement has not been reached, be disjoined from the draft treaty for subsequent discussions instead; and same prerogatives be accorded to the Turks in alien States those acrorded to foreigners in Thrkey.

The note maintains the declaration regarding the engagement of judical advisers for a period of five years, as drafted with the Allies' consent at the last moment, and asks for the restitution of war-ships and war-materials seized at the time of the armistice. It finally suggests that a conference be held, preferably in Constantinople, within a fortnight.—Reuter.

GUARDED PRESS COMMENT.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 9.

Pending the arrival of the expected note from Angora, the Press comment, in reference to the Turkish treaty situation, is extremely guarded. In pointing out that the only communique issued in regard to the decisions of the National Assembly was so drafted as to provide material for little more than speculation, the newspapers assert that any further discussions with the Allies, which may take place, can have reference only to such questions as were left outstanding at the conclusion of the Lausanne Conference.—B.O.W.

TURKISH DRAFT TREATY.

PROPOSAL RE IRAQ FRONTIER.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Constantinople.—An examination of the Turkish counter proposals concerning the draft treaty of peace shows that a proposal is made that the Iraq frontier shall be determined between Turkey and Britain within a year; failing which, the question would be referred to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

BRITISH DESTROYERS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 9.

Malta.—The battleship "Iron Duke" left Chanak for Malta yesterday. Vice-Admiral Brock has transferred his flag to the "Marlborough." The destroyers "Somme", "Swallow", "Seraph" and "Seraphis" will leave Malta *en route* to Constantinople on March 13th. The transports "Syria", "Khe[illegible]coum" and "Derbyshire" carrying the second Essex Regiment [illegible] will be inspected aboard by the Governor, leaves for India today.—Reuter.

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO WU-PEI-FU'S HIGH HANDEDNESS.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Peking.—The cabinet has resigned owing to Wu Pei-Fu's demanding the appointment of his nominees to the Governorship of Fukien and Kwang-T[illegible]ng to which the Cabinet did not agree.—Reuter.

FEMALE LABOUR IN ITALY

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Rome.—The Cabinet has decided to ratify the Washington Labour Convention regarding female and youthful labour and the eight-hour day. Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, recently interviewed the Minister of Labour here and expressed his gratification that Italy was taking a lead in the matter, compared with all other nations.—Reuter.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

T C

RUHR WRANGLE.

INTENSIFYING FRENCH STRANGLEHOLD.

MORE TOWNS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Berlin.—A message from Neumunster reports that the French occupied the towns of Kronenburg, Neuss and Elberfeld this morning.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.

LONODON, Mar. 10.

Berlin.—The French occupation has now been extended southward to Gummersbach. Possession has also been taken of the railway stations at Recklinghausen, Kastrop and Braubach.

A Customs office has been established at Kronenfeld for the control of the Solingen-Elberfeld Line.—Reater.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTY IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

LONDON, March 10.

Besides the question of railways in the British zone the whole question of trade and general transport in the occupied Germany remains to be settled. The French blockade is prejudicially affecting British trade, notably that of Lancashire, with Germany and indirectly India's trade with Lancashire. Furthermore, the conflicting German and Allied ordinances as regards licenses exercise a paralyzing effect because traders, in practice, are compelled to pay for both with the additional risk of seizure of goods by either party because of the recognition which other has granted. The French maintain *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. on all goods instead of the German duty of one to seven per cent. Other countries whose trade is affected are also agitating over the matter. Holland and Denmark have already made representations to France. Exports of iron ore from Sweden to the Ruhr has been stopped. Holland and Sweden are waiting for Britain to make the first move in the question of licenses and French duty. The whole position is complex and delicate, making the international economic outlook increasingly restless.—Reuter.

GODLEY-PAYOT AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 10.

The British Cabinet has ratified the agreement between Generals Godley and Payot granting France the same transport facilities in the British zone as she enjoyed before the occupation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE,

LONODON, Mar. 10.

Paris.—Britain has presented a note to France on the subject of the extension of occupation between the bridgeheads. The contents of the note have not been published. A semi-official statement says that a question has arisen whether such regions should be placed under the administration of Inter-Allied High Commission or the French and Belgian military authorities; but, it suggests that the latter course will be more logical.—Reuter.

NO FORMAL PROTEST.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

Contrary to certain statements, no formal protest has been made to the French Government with regard to the difficulties of British trade arising out of the French occupation of the Rhineland. It is understood, however, that the British Commissioner in the Rhineland has laid cases of hardship experienced by individual traders before the local French authorities who have shown anxiety to remove all the difficulties so far as lies within their competence. Newspapers mention that various neutral traders have called the attention of their Governments to the difficulties they are said to have experienced in the Rhineland as a result of the prevailing conditions.—(B. O. W.)

GERMAN MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

LONODON, Mar. 10.

Lainz.—Drastic sentence of five years imprisonment and a fine of fifteen million marks has been inflicted on Herr Schwebel, the German Member of the International Commission on the Saar Frontier who was accused of participation in a demonstration.—Reuter.

CRIMINALS IN ESSEN.

LONDON, March 9.

Essen.—The number of criminals who have recently arrived here owing to the absence of police force has reached a menacing figure. The fire-brigade is busy raiding and breaking up the bands. Five hundred suspected persons were marched out of a huge block of buildings raided by firemen last evening.—Reuter.

SECURITY POLICE EXPELLED

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Essen.—The French troops yesterday morning disarmed and expelled the Security Police of Dortmund, thus completing the dissolution of the Security Police throughout the Ruhr, which consequently is without the

(Continued in Column 6.)

"KHADI MEANS FREEDOM AND SWARAJ."

ACHARYA ROY'S MESSAGE.

ALL-INDIA KHADDAR EXHIBITION.

The All-India Khadi Exhibition was opened yesterday in the Asoka Building by Dr. P. C. Roy in the presence of a very large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Belgaumwalla, K. Natarajan, Umar Sobani, Dr. Velker, Messrs. V. N. L. Napoo, V. J. Patel, J. M. Mehta, Khwaja Ahmed, A. H. S. Khatri, V. Jerajani, Sorabji Kapadia, S. N. Dabholker, Usman Sobani, Khwaja Abdul Majid, Mr. and Mrs. Dip Narayan Singh, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, U. K. Oza, B. N. Motiwalla, Govindji Vassanji, B. F. Bharucha and others.

Mr. Belgaumwalla said Dr. Roy had taken the greatest interest in the khadi movement, next to Mahatma Gandhi, and he was thankful to him for kindly consenting to open the Exhibition. He also thanked Mr. Jerajani and the many Congress Committees in the country for helping him to make such a great success of the Exhibition.

Mrs. Naidu said it was a great privilege that she should be permitted to welcome to Bombay one of the greatest citizens of Bengal. Among the citizens of Bombay she only might claim the right to welcome to Bombay her father's oldest friend. Mr. Belgaumwalla had very well said that next to Mahatma Gandhi there was no man who had understood the spirit of Swadeshi and the symbol of freedom in khaddar as her friend whom she would not call by his title which she disapproved, but by the name which had endeared him to his countrymen, Prafulla Chander Roy. He had already informally or formally opened the Exhibition by cutting the foreign thread with a huge pair of scissors. Before she asked him to make his speech she wanted to assure him on behalf of the citizens of Bombay how deeply they revered this great and simple man, who had brought back to them something of the reality and greatness of the old Indian Rishis and philosophers, specially in a city like Bombay where a man's wealth was the authentic criterion of greatness. Her father was the first Indian Doctor of Science and he and Dr. Roy were great friends. Dr. Roy was to them the ideal Brahmin, simple and unostentatious man by his snobbish was misaken for his *durwan* and the great scien- visitors who expected to find him. He had by tist in a finely dressed man and by his purhis simplicity, his sacrifice suit of the supreme as against the evenescent, given them an example of which they were all proud and which they should follow.

Mr. Belgaumwalla had the privilege of enjoying the friendship of the Mahatma for the last 21 years and at one time he thought that the Mahatma's head had gone wrong when he preached khaddar for the regeneration of India. But after a time he began to feel himself in the position of Goldsmith's incredulous churchgoer who came to scoff but became a convert. The more he thought about the Mahatma's teachings about Khaddar, the more zealous a convert he became. When he was in Bombay at the time of the Malaviya Conference he sat by the side of the Mahatma for hours together and he had then promised that he would do his best to propagate khaddar in his own native province. He had come to the conclusion that in khaddar really lay their economic salvation and only khaddar would get them Swaraj. Although he was working in the laboratory for the last many years he had also taken part in the industrial regeneration of Bengal, and he had also some knowledge of the business side of industries, having some experience of some half-a-dozen industries with which he had been intimately connected that were using up-to-date machinery, and he had come to the conclusion that in khaddar their salvation lay. They had seen the simple ways of making khaddar there at the exhibition and he made bold to say that khaddar could very well compete with mills. Mr. Belgaumwalla had thought deeply over the subject and the practical details and he also had arrived at the same conclusion. One of the greatest citizens of Bombay of whom they were all so proud, he meant Dadabhai Naoroji with whom he had corresponded when the speaker was at Edinburgh, had sent him a copy of his "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" and it was from that book that he first learnt that India was a poor country. They who lived in the cities thought of the condition of the people who lived in the villages, in the same terms as of those who lived in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, etc., but that was not so. Dadabhai Naoroji had calculated the average income of an Indian as Rs. 18 per year, which came to Rs. 1/8 per month. Lord Curzon with the help of his officials had calculated it at Rs. 30 per year and that gave them an income of Rs. 2/8 per month, and if they took the mean between those figures they would get Rs. 2 per month. That meant one anna per day, and if a men could even earn two pies by his charkha that would mean an increase of his income by 25 per cent. and if he earned one anna more it would mean an increase of 50 per cent. to his daily income. The cities like Bombay and Calcutta were not India. Let them take their own Presidency of Bombay where there was a population of 200 lakhs, and Bombay itself had a population of 12 lakhs. What would be the income of the 200 lakhs if they divided their agricultural income etc. leaving aside the income of the people who lived in the cities? He was sure that income would not exceed the figure calculated by Dadabhoy Naoroji. All the wealth of Bengal was concentrated in the city of Calcutta, and Europeans who saw the palatial buildings and hotels and took a ride round the maidan thought all India was like that. But only within a stone's throw of Chowringhee there was misery, appalling misery! He had come to the con-

(Continued on next page.)

WHY IS THE MAHATMA IN JAIL?

BECAUSE YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

DO IT TO-DAY.

IF YOU WANT SWARAJ.

The Incarceration Week, the week of sacrifice and prayer, began on Saturday The following resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress indicates what the Country expects every Indian to do.

The 18th of March 1923 being the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration should be observed throughout the country as a day of sacrifice and prayer in a fitting manner and the working committee calls upon the people of India to observe a peaceful "hartal" throughout the country on that day. In places where that day is observed as a new year's day business should be suspended at least after twelve noon. Meetings should be held in all places recording the determination of the country to carry on the non-violent struggle until the country's demands are conceded; and the whole week from the 10th, the day of the Mahatma's arrest to the 18th day of his conviction should be devoted to a concentrated effort for the collection of funds for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, enrolment of volunteers and propagation of Khaddar.

"KHADDAR AND SWARAJ."

Dr. Roy said he felt himself unequal to the great task which they had assigned to him, the more so because he felt nervous after the eloquent speech by the President of their Committee. He, however, gathered strength from the fact that she was a noble daughter of Bengal whom the whole of India called her own. He had spent the greater portion of his life in the secret and sacred recesses of his own laboratory and it was only one and half years ago that he felt the imperative call of duty and it had brought him out. To-day was a memorable and an eventful day, for it was on that day that the trial of the Mahatma began and that the was taken to the jail with the words "Khaddar and Swaraj" on his lips. He had the pri-

"NO TAX" CAMPAIGN.

WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF.

SURAT CITIZENS' FIRM ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Mar. 10.

The Municipal tax collecting campaign is in full swing in Surat. The Special officer Mr. Desjibhai lent by the Government to the Municipality is executing warrants every day and seizing household furniture such as clothes, turbans, bedsteads, cradles, etc. The people are firm and they are refusing to pay the taxes. The supply of water at Jadhakbadi has been cut off now for some days and the people in the locality are experiencing great difficulties in consequence.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

PANDIT NEHRU'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 9.

In the course of an interview to the Associated Press, Pandit Motilal Nehru when questioned as to whether the compromise agreed upon at Allahabad would lead to a permanent settlement between the Majority and the Minority parties within the Congress stated that he could not say what was in the womb of futurity but the intention and desire of the principal parties to the compromise was to work together even after 30th April so far as possible. Much would depend on the manner in which the work was carried on by the parties upto the 30th April and what was actually accomplished by that date. There was nothing inherently impossible in civil disobedience being started before that date, and a combination of circumstances might arise at any moment to make it probable and practicable. Should however no such occasion arise during the interval, the Minority Party would under the terms of the compromise be free to carry on its propaganda about the Council. It was expected that the Majority Party would take their inability to start civil disobedience within the time limit in a sporting spirit and desist from throwing obstructions in the way of the Minority Party in regard to the council entry. If such was the case both parties would work together on common items and it would be the duty of the Minority Party to join the Majority Party in any civil disobedience that they might start at any time after 30th April, provided of course such civil disobedience was practicable and was calculated to advance the common cause. There was thus no reason why the two parties should part company with each other at the end of April next.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SERVICES.

The following statement has been issued by the Working Committee of Central Khilafat Committee:—"The Gandhi Week has commenced to-day. We hope Mussalmans would remember the services of the great patriot to the Khilafat cause just as much as all the Indians would remember his inspiring lead to win Swarajya. Let Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians Sikhs, Parsis, and all other Indians prove by acts and deeds that they respect the great man. They should take a vow of wearing Khaddar from today if they have not taken it already. They must do everything to strengthen inter communal unity without which even the thought of Swaraj is a mockery. Neither would it be possible to achieve the freedom of Jazirat-ul-arab from non-Muslim control until we have secured that unity. Lastly the Mussalmans must help in the work of moral and social elevation of the untouchables.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MEETING TO BE HELD AT LUCKNOW.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

The working body of the Central Khilafat Committee met on the 9th instant in the morning at 9 a.m. All the members present were of opinion that as the annual session of the Muslim League is being held at Lucknow in the last days of March; it would be very convenient and economical to the members of the Central Khilafat Committee if the next meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee is, also, held at Lucknow during those days. Therefore, it was resolved that the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee be held at Lucknow instead of Delhi on the 1st and 2nd of April.

PROMINENCE TO DIVORCE CASES.

JOURNALISTS' COUNCILS' DISAPPROVAL.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Council of Institute of Journalists has passed a resolution recording its strong disapproval of the increasing tendency on the part of newspapers to publish and give undue prominence to such intimate details in divorce petitions, murders and other criminal cases. The Council has requested the Executive of the Institute to consider what further action should be taken.—Reuter.

ZAGHLOUL'S APPEAL.

DISMISSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

NO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO BE ISSUED.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of Zaghloul Pasha admitted in January last against the Gibraltar High Court's refusal to issue a writ of habeas corpus.

QUESTION OF APPLICATION OF LAW.

Mr. W. H. Upjohn, K.C., who appeared for Zaghloul Pasha, discussing the result of his research into the question whether the law of England applied to Gibraltar or whether Gibraltar was under the military law or ordinances of the Governor, said that it appeared to him that the general law of England was the law governing Gibraltar, and nothing should be done contrary to that law. This mode of detention of Zaghloul was for the consideration of the Privy Council.

The Attorney-General said that his researches showed that the general laws of England did not apply to Gibraltar, and there was nothing like "habeas corpus" in the Spanish law, and it did not apply to Gibraltar under England. The law of Parliament never purported to a legislate for Gibraltar. There was nothing for him to argue, and the petition should be dismissed.—Reuter.

INTERESTING POINT IN ARGUMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

An interesting point in arguments before the Privy Council in Zaghloul Pasha's case yesterday concerned the order in Council of 1884 with reference to Gibraltar. This, Mr. Upjohn contended, came too late to prevent the application of the law of England to Gibraltar; but the Attorney General submitted that the Crown, in the Order in Council of 1884 said, "Habeas Corpus shall apply to Gibraltar, except so far as I choose hereafter to vary it".—Reuter.

OFFICIAL WIRELESS COMMENT.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The Turkish note and the counter-draft of the treaty were handed to the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople yesterday afternoon. Both are very lengthy and the counter-draft differs from the Allied draft in numerous details. The documents are not available in London nor is it yet possible to judge the full extent and significance of these counter-proposals. According to newspaper reports from Constantinople, however, the note is couched in moderate language. "The Turks are stated to claim that the modifications proposed in the political clauses of the draft are in no sense fundamental; they propose that certain economic clauses should be taken out of the draft treaty and discussed subsequently; they claim same prerogatives for the Turkish subjects in the Allied countries as for foreigners in Turkey; and request the return of warships and war material taken from Turkey by the Powers at the time of the Armistice. The Turks concluded by suggesting an early resumption of the Conference at some European town preferably constantinople. When the Turkish note and counter-proposals are received they will be subject of a joint consideration by the Allies. One report from Constantinople states that the Turkish communication expresses the opinion that if discussions at Lausanne had been continued peace would already have been concluded. Such a claim is certainly not borne out by the recently published volume containing the full report of the Lausanne proceedings which shows that the Allies' representatives there made most strenuous efforts and extremely generous concessions to bring to the Turks to the point of concluding peace. After long weeks of negotiation, the Allies failed, however, to overcome delays continuously imposed by the Turkish delegates. Newspapers again emphasise the point that matters already settled at Lausanne cannot be discussed again at the resumed Conference and that it is to the mutual advantage of everyone to achieve a definite settlement at the earliest possible moment.

"Great Britain", says the "Morning Post", "is not prepared to start a fresh and comprehensive discussion of the terms of the whole Treaty. Britain is willing to consider any new proposal which the Turkish Nationalists may have framed dealing with the points which have actually been left open."—(B. O. W.)

CABLE ITEMS.

Malaga (Spain) is declared to be plague infected.—Reuter.

New York.—Belgium has entered for the Davis Cup (Lawn Tennis.).—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 2.)

police except for the civil police which are still possessed by certain towns.—Reuter.

"COLOURED" TROOPS IN RUHR.

LONDON, March 9.

The Deputy for Martinique asked for leave to interrogate the Premier in the Chamber regarding the withdrawal from the Ruhr of a division containing 200 Martinique Creoles, M. Poincare has stated in a written reply that France has always considered her colonies an integral and indivisible part of the Motherland. No distinction has been made between races living under the protection of the French flag. Nor were any two categories or classes of the citizens recognised. The German propaganda sought to limit France to the use of metropolitan troops, but France would not cease from upholding her right to retain the European and Oversea contingents side by side. The Government's reason for not employing the "coloured" troops in the Ruhr was that it was considered more expedient not to furnish any pretext for German propaganda.—Reuter.

NATIONAL MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

DEPUTATION'S APPEAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR GANDHI DAY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Saturday night, in the Habib Chawl, Maidan, at Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. There was a very large and representative gathering.

Khawaja Abdul Majid, Principal of the Aligarh Muslim University, said he was glad that Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari were present there that night. He would like to tell the audience what the Aligarh University had done so far. The Aligarh College was converted into a National Institution in the month of October 1920, when their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi launched his Non-Cooperation movement. The syllabus of studies was specially prepared by the authorities of the College. The work that was being carried on by the National College was such as was never before done in its history of 40 years. When that great Bengali Patriot Dr. P. C. Roy visited the National College, he expressed his great satisfaction at its work and also expressed a hope to pay another visit to it in future. Hindu as well as Mussalman students are taking advantage of the Aligarh College. The doors of the College were open to students of any community. There were Hindu and Mussalman professors of the College, who taught the students with great ability. He, therefore, appealed to them to finance such a useful National University by contributing their mite.

Referring to the 18th of March on which Mahatma Gandhi was incarcerated, the speaker said that on that memorable day they should observe complete *hartal* throughout the country and hold mass meetings everywhere. He was glad that the All-India Congress Committee had already issued appeals to that effect, and he hoped that they would carry them out with success. He again appealed to them to make the 18th of March a great success in the country. (Cheers.)

Dr. M. A. Ansari, next, said that the national work outlined by Mahatma Gandhi had still to be done by them. He was not there to define that great national work, but they should bear in mind the noble works of the Mahatma when he was on the threshold of the prison. Those words were "Khaddar, Khaddar and Khaddar." He appealed to them to wear *khaddar* as it was their only national dress. They were all aware that on Sunday Dr. Profullachandra Roy was going to open the great All-India Khadi Exhibition and he hoped that they would all pay a visit to it. They should take a vow from to-morrow that they would boycott all foreign cloth and wear only *khaddar*.

Referring to the dinner organized by some of the leaders of the city with a view to remove the bar of untouchability, the speaker said that he had great doubts that the curse of untouchability would ever be removed by such an experiment. If they at all wanted to remove that bar on untochables, it was their bounden duty to set on foot a great and vigorous campaign in the country for the purpose, for, unless they did so, it would be futile to preach the Mahatma's gospel. They should try their best and improve the social status of the untouchables, by carrying on a propaganda throughout the country. They knew very well how Mahatma Gandhi when he was free, fought tooth and nail for the abolition of untouchability in this country. Unless and until they did away with the invidious difference between the higher classes and untouchables, they would not be justified in carrying on the campaign of Swaraj. He asked them to remember what the Mahatma had so often told them with regard to Hindu-Muslim-Parsi-Sikh-Christian Unity. He deeply regretted that the great efforts of their leaders for the last three years with regard to the question of unity among all the communities in India, had now gone in vain. For, what did they find to-day? Instead of the bond of Hindoo-Muslim unity being strengthened, they found friction between them. He asked his Hindoo brothers to bear in mind that Muslims were not trying to direct their activities into wrong channels; and he would tell them straight away that Hindus, Parsis and Christians had as much right to share in the great national movement as the Muslims had. The national movement was not for Muslims alone, but for all the communities living in India (cheers.) He exhorted his Hindu friends to dismiss from their minds the idea that Hindoo-Muslim unity would remain for a short time only; for, their one great object in tightening the bond of unity among Hindus, Muslims and Parsis, was to reach the goal of *Swaraj* in harmony. (Cheers.)

If they had at all, he said, any regard for Mahatma Gandhi—the world's greatest man—they should boycott Government schools and colleges without any hesitation. How often had the Mahatma reminded them that at present no proper teaching was given to Indian students, and that their minds were stuffed with useless things. It was the bounden duty of parents, therefore, to send their children to national schools so that they may try to learn national ideals. Let them look at the number of litigants who daily squandered their money on law-suits which could easily be decided by Panchayats, could there not be a great saving if such a wise procedure were adopted by them? x

Referring to the Gaya Resolution, he said that the Congress wanted the constructive programme to be completed by the 30th of April. He was glad that the differences that were created in the Congress camp were amicably and provisionally settled at the recent conference of leaders at Allahabad. The country was in need of 50,000 national volunteers and if they all put their shoulders to the wheel, they would, doubtless, complete the constructive programme within two months instead of four months. (Cheers.) In Bombay alone they were in a position to enlist no less than 2,000 national volunteers within two weeks. Finally, he exhorted them to follow in the footsteps of Mahatmaji. (Applause.)

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. V. J. Patel said it was a matter of sincere gratification to him that leaders of both parties in the Congress had met there under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Last month, when Deshbhandu Das was in Bombay no Congress Committee gave him a platform. To-day he saw Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Dr. Ansari each representing a party, meeting on the same platform and their best thanks were due to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, as also to their president Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for that result. After the very able and conciliatory speeches of their Muslim leaders he did not propose to detain them for more than a few minutes.

In the first place, he would ask the citizens of Bombay to realize that it was the duty of every one of them to contribute his or her mite to the Aligarh National University Funds. The Deputation headed by the three foremost Muslim leaders was in Bombay for some days past and he had no doubt that Bombay would rise to the occasion as it did in connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the Gujarat Vidyapith Fund. The Civil Disobedience Committee had reported that most of the national institutions started since the inauguration of the Non-Cooperation movement were starving for want of funds and the cry for funds to keep them going was general and imminent. They had no right to talk of the boycott of schools and colleges if they could not help to keep going the existing national institutions, let alone the establishment of additional institutions. He hoped, therefore, that the Bombay public would satisfy the modest demands of the Aligarh Deputation.

The second point on which he should like to speak was with regard to the Allahabad Compromise. Under the terms of that compromise both parties were pledged to suspend the Council propaganda till the 30th of April. It was thought that the controversy raging round the question of councils throughout the country, seriously interfered with the activities of the majortiy party. The council elections were to come off late in the year and the programme of the majority party for Civil Disobedience was urgent in view of the fact that the preparations in that behalf were to be completed by the 15th of April.

The Allahabad Compromise was clear and emphatic that both the parties were to work the Constructive Programme unitedly and raise funds and enlist volunteers for that purpose. Simultaneously with that the Majority Party would be busy in collecting men and money in pursuance of the Congress resolution and it would be the duty of those who believed that Civil Disobedience was possible at the end of two months to enrol volunteers and collect funds for that purpose.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri, appealed to the audience to complete the constructive programme by the 30th of April next, for, if they did not do so, they would not be justified in carrying on further the Non-Cooperation struggle.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu in winding up the proceedings said that she had returned to Bombay that day after a long tour in Upper India extending to well nigh three weeks. She was not there to appeal to them with regard to the enlistment of volunteers nor with regard to the Tilak Swaraj Fund,—for, that national work they were in duty bound to fulfil, but the most important of all things she wanted to tell them that night was that she was returning from the Punjab where the relations between Hindus and Moslems had reached such a serious stage that they should do something for them. So long as she was in this country she would try her utmost to bring about peace in the Punjab. The friction between Hindus and Moslems, in the Punjab had taken a serious turn; unless and until the people of Bombay prevailed upon their countrymen there in the Punjab to unite together, their campaign for the national regeneration of the country would be in vain.

She said it was on the 10th of March that their great leader was hauled up before a magistrate at Ahmedabad. At that time she was at Ajmere, but when she heard of the news of the arrest of the Mahatma, she immediately started for Ahmedabad much against the will of the people of Ajmere. On the 11th of March when she reached Ahmedabad, she was informed of the trial of the Mahatma whom she accompanied to the Saharmati Jail with the permission of the Superintendent of Police. In the jail she requested the Mahatma to give her a message for his countrymen. That message, which was published in the *Bombay Chronicle* of the 12th March 1922, was "Put the moderates and Englishmen at ease." She asked them to take that noble message of the Mahatma to heart. It was no use merely shouting out "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" without really doing what he had asked them to-day. If they wanted to raise the status of their country, it was their duty to work for the salvation of the country harmoniously with other communities. From that day till the 18th of March they should purify their heart and remember with great love and regard the name of Mahatma Gandhi. (Cheers.)

KENYA SITUATION,

INDIAN DELEGATION TO GO TO ENGLAND.

The Indian National Congress authorities, East Africa, wire: under date the 10th inst.

NAIROBI, Mar. 10.

The Governor is leaving on the 16th inst. with Lord Delamere. Mr. Archer Wood while opening the convention declared himself a South African. Send Mr. Sastri, Mr. Corbett immediately. Indians are sending a delegation of Indians to England.

"KHADI MEANS FREEDOM AND SWARAJ."

(Continued from previous page.)

clusion that Charkha was their salvation, particularly in a land where the people were dying of constant famines. In the Khulna famine and in the floods of North Bengal recently where the people had no other work, he had found that if the people could earn even two pice in 24 hours, they could get a quarter seer of rice and thus could maintain themselves, and save their bodies from starvation. There were millions of helpless widows scattered all over the land, and they could easily earn their livelihood by charkha. If a poor widow could earn even one anna a day, she could buy some rice, dhal and other things. After all it was a home industry, a cottage industry! The charkha was not meant to compete with mill made cloth, or the Manchester goods. It was meant purely for a village industry a cotton industry. Every household should grow its cotton and spin it into thread and they could, as in Bengal, weave the yarn into dhooties at Rs. 1/4. The question was not of driving out the Manchester cloth, for they had other importers also. Sir Vithaldas had told them, a few days before he died, that Japan was going to be their most formidable opponent. It was not a question of striking at Manchester or Japan. It was a question of their economic independence, of their salvation. Millions of Indians were dying of hunger and starvation and they had the misfortune of sending out of this country more than 60 crores of rupees per year, and they could stop that drain if they could but take to the charkha. He appealed to them in the name of the great saint of India, whom he looked upon not only as the saviour of modern India, but as the miracle worker. (Loud cheers.)

LOVE OF KHADDAR MEANS LOVE OF MOTHERLAND.

He then spoke of the people of Bengal who had taken to English education so very kindly, and who were so very fond of English luxuries which helped to send out of this country lakhs of rupees. They knew the names of Manmohan Ghose, W. C. Bonnerjee, and others who had become completely Anglicised, and had become *pucca sahibs*, and aped the manners of Europeans. They took to foreign luxuries and helped to send out of this country large sums of money. In spite of their vaunted patriotism even to-day Indians were buying foreign things and he was sure they were all riding for a fall; it was time that a man was born who could give them a twist in their mentality. He had changed their angle of vision; he had changed their mentality completely. That was the greatest thig he had done. They knew the well known lines that "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage. The mind pure innocent can take that for an hermitage." Although the Mahatma was in a cage, to him it was a hermitage! Let them be prompted by his noble spirit! Let them take a vow that they would take to khadi and that they would give up all foreign clothes, whether they came from Manchester or from Japan. They took to khaddar not out of hate, but because they wanted to achieve their own salvation. Why was khaddar synonymous with Swaraj? The man who had learnt to love his khaddar had learnt to love his Motherland. (Loud Cheers.) They had seen the khaddar woven in Andhra which was so very fine. In Dacca they had totally forgotten that art of making the Dacca Muslin, and they could not even get the cotton seed from which that fine cotton was produced. Let them not think of their past misfortunes, but let them take a vow that they would use nothing but khaddar, khaddar and khaddar. He was glad to see all of them present at the meeting wearing khaddar. Might they have such sights in the streets of Calcutta! He compared the Parsis to the Bengals who had taken to European ways and manners and luxuries. But the Parsis had much wealth hand if they could but devote a portion of their wealth to the propagation of khaddar, they could do a great work for this country. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Naidu then called upon Hakim Ajmal Khan to speak. called upon Hakim Ajmal Khan to speak. She said they had round them leaders from all parts of India, whose names were household words in the country. But the chief among them was her beloved friend, and leader Hakim Ajmal Khan. After the prison door had shut on their leader Mahatma Gandhi the Hakim had assumed the dictatorship with all its responsibilities, and she called upon him to tell them one or two things.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Hakim Ajmal Khan said Mrs. Naidu was always praising her friends, but as she had called upon him to speak he was speaking on national education. The greatest thing now required was Hindu-Moslem Unity, without which they could not do anything. Unfortunately at the present time the position was not at all very good. But he sincerely hoped the position would shortly improve. Without these two communities they would never be able to do anything. He did not think that there was any Hindu or Moslem who doubted the utility or the sacredness of their unity and that they could do anything without it. He hoped that the friction in the Punjab would disappear and that they would again become friends, They must admit that their relations were not all that could be desired, but they were certainly better than they were five years ago. Hindus and Moslem would have to live in this land as brothers when they had got Swaraj, although they were not sure when that time would come.

They had come with a deputation he said, from the National Muslim University for funds in order to place it on a sound financial footing. It was opened by the Mahatma and it had received his blessings. They wanted funds for it now and, therefore, they were appealing to them. They knew how Government education was spoiling their youth, and how it was changing their hearts and their very outlook. They had started the University to enable the students to serve their Mother country in times of need. When students came out of the Government colleges they always sought Government jobs and in this manner the whole country was turned into a country of slaves. In order to save their younger generation from this serfdom they had started the University. He hoped they would support a cause which was going to free them from the shakles of a slavery which was impoverishing them both morally and materially. He was sure that they would support the great cause for which he had come to Bombay.

They were all agreed that there was no greater leader than the Mahatma either in India or in the whole world. All over the world he was revered, whether in Japan, or Egypt or Turkey. He had given them the message of Hindu-Moslem Unity, Khaddar, National Education and the abolition of untouchability. He was sorry to hear that they had imported more than sixty crores worth of cloth that year. He hoped they would stop all foreign imports and take up the cause which their great leader had left to them as a legacy and sacred charge when he went to the prison.

"A UNIQUE COLLECTION."

A I. KHADI EXHIBITION.

(Reproduced from our Sunday's issue.)

The All-India Khadi Exhibition, which will be opened to-day at the Asoka Building, by that revered Indian Dr. P. C. Roy, has collected khadi goods from the four corners of India. Kashmir and Tanjore, Behar and Gujrath, have equally contributed their beautiful hand-made textiles, and the collection is a unique one in Bombay. Nearly four floors of the Asoka Building accommodate the various departments of the Exhibition, and every process of khadi manufacture is shown,—from carding to weaving, and from simple dyeing to complex and multi-coloured printing. This is the first Exhibition of its kind in Bombay which shows all the various modes of manufacture. It shows a number of charkhas, from the antiquated models of Behar to the latest ones manufactured in Bombay. It shows the art of silk-worm rearing in Assam and the many stages through which the raw silk has to pass to complete the dainty articles which men and women love to wear. There are as many as 60 stalls exhibiting finished khadi goods, and eight stalls where khadi and carpet weaving are demonstrated. One main room is devoted to the exhibition of various models of charkha and different qualities of hand-spun yarn. There is also shown the yarn spun by Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravda Jail, which is lent by the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati. In short the exhibition shows the manufacture of various kinds of Khadi in all stages, with all its various processes. It is an interesting collection, instructive at the same time.

DYEING PROCESSES.

To begin at the beginning, Dr. P. C. Roy has sent one of his students to demonstrate the various dyeing processes mentioned in his books *Desi Rang*. These dyes are made from simple indigenous products, which are cheap at the same time. Not very great technical skill is required for these. They are all simple dyes, and available everywhere in this land. They have been in use in this country from time immemorial, but the invasion of cheap foreign synthetic dyes has elbowed them out of the market, and Indian dyers have thus abandoned them. The khadi movement has, however, given them an impetus and it is to be hoped that this new-born enthusiasm will not disappear from India. Some students from the Bombay National College are helping to make the demonstration of these colours a success.

The Machlipatam National School has also sent its staff of experts with all the paraphernalia required to give demonstrations in dyeing and printing. It may be stated here that the calicoes of this city have been famed for their durability and their beautiful designs since many centuries and the goods shown at the Exhibition do not belie their great reputation. The khaddar chaddars shown are a dream of beauty, with their beautiful blending and of colours and designs. The art of pringing has not died in Machlipatam, along with so many things Indian, and it is still flourishing to some extent. The prints are even now exported to Europe and greatly appreciated. Here too the most common and cheap, indigeous dyes are used, some of them in a crude state, and one is agreeably surprised at the contrast between the finished product and the crude materials. The dyeing and printing processes are more complicated here and the out-turn is necessarily slow, but the articles turned out are surprisingly beautiful. These demonstrators will work from eight to ten hours a day and thus afford an opportunity to the visitors to see with their own eyes the skill of the workers and the wonderful beauty of their products.

SILK WEAVING.

Then there are the many looms for khadi and *durrie* weaving. Moslem carpet weavers from Behar, as also Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, have many looms giving demonstration. There is also a loom for weaving the National Flag in one price. By an ingeniuous contrivance three different coloured yarns go to make up the white green and red thing, for which purpose three bobbins have to be used. This comes from Borivli. The famous-famed weavers of Andhra who can spin such fine counts as 125's have got a loom showing how they weave their fine muslins. The process is ludicrously simple, but extremely skilful. The Belgaum Congress Committee have also sent a party of demonstrators to show their muslin weaving, and very fine work is turned out here, as many as 80 threads in one inch being woven. The demonstrators who have come from distant Assam show silk worm-rearing and they are specialists in producing Endi silk. They show the complete process of silk manufacture at the Exhibition. Behar also holds its place in the very first rank as a weaver of finer qualities of cloth, and the yarn produced here as well as in Andhra has excited the admiration of even Mahatma Gandhi—no mean judge of this craft. On the crudest of Charka—small and heavy—these Beharese turn out the finest yarn from Kokoti cotton. This peculiar cotton has a natural yellow colour and the articles made out of it have the colour of silk. The work turned out by the charka is wonderfully delicate. These Exhibitors from Behar have also looms to show how they weave the well-known Tussar silk, which has such a vogue in Bengal. Then from Nander there is also a demonstration stall; Bhagini Samaj (Khaddar Branch) are also going to give an exhibition of the various processes of preparing Khadi, even to printing. All these processes are shown by the members of the Bhagini Samaj without the help of a single man. The Sabarmati Satyagraha Ashram is making a speciality of carding, as from all parts of India where khadi is produced there is a great desire to learn some good way of carding cotton. The Ashrama has a complete demonstration stall.

This but gives a mere summary of the work which will be done by the various stalls specially installed for the purpose of demonstrating to the public, and incidentally initiating them into, the various initial stages of carding and spinning and weaving to produce good khadi.

WEALTH OF EXHIBITS.

As stated there are about sixty stalls for the sale of finished wares, and there is an amazingly large variety and quality to be found in the various shops. In one room there are the goods from various centres in India—fine khadi coatings and shirtings, chaddars, prints etc. Then there are woollen cloths all hand-made fine blankets. There are dainty silks; Kashmere Shawls, fine dhoties, and warm and soft woollen blankets. These exhibits are contributed by Tirupur, Murshidabad, Khagra, Tanjore, Gujrath, Muzzfernagore, Agra, Kutch, Bikaner, Rajkot, and many other places. That gives some idea of the fine variety and quality of the exhibits shown. Bikaner is famous for its woollens, and so is Muzzfernagar, Agra for its durries; Murshidabad for its silks and so on. The various other stalls are by exhibitors from all centres in India which have become well-known for their textiles from ancient times, like Tenali, Guntur, Bijapur (Gujrath), Ganjam, etc.

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha has a remarkable stall, where khadi of various kinds is shown. The yarn is spun in Bombay, woven in Bombay, the cloth is printed in Bombay, and sold by women of Bombay. The Sabha's stall shows but a part of the various activities of the many members of this Association.

The Exhibition has not forgotten its work of enrolling members for the Congress. The different wards in the city will have their offices at the entrace of one of the floors and there the exhibitors will have an opportunity of getting their names registered in the Congress roll.

The above account gives but a faint idea of either the splendour or the variety of the exhibits. They are likely to appeal not only to those who habitually wear khadi, but also to those who are desirous of making a beginning.

The exhibition will be opened to-day at p.m.

ACHARIYA ROY AT AHMEDABAD.

VISITS NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS'

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 9.

Sir P. C. Roy arrived here yesteray by the Gujarat Mail from Bombay. He was received at the Station by Sjt. Vallabhai Patel, Acharya Gidvani and other leading members of the Gujarat Vidyapith. He was taken in procession by the Vidyapith students to the Vice-Chancellors residence. In the course of the day he visited the national college, Puratatva Mandir, and Proprietory High School. He expressed great satisfaction with what he saw. The sight of the two thousand boys of the Proprietory School alone clad in snow-white khadi assembled at a minute's notice with perfect order and discipline struck him. The Proprietary School had 1400 boys when it non-cooperated, and now it has 2000 boys. Sir Profallachandra in a brief speech emphasised the importance of such efficient, constructive work for the achievement of Swaraj. The Vice-Chancellor gave a dinner in his honour last night when he met all the Professors and the leading public men. To-day's programme includes laying the foundation stone of the Vidyapith Buildings and a visit to the Satyagrah Ashrama. The Gujarat Sahitya Sabha presents an address to him in the evening, after which he is to be entertained by the Gujarat Club.

"UNPRECEDENTED SIGHT."

MARCH OF AHMEDABAD CHILDREN

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 10.

Nearly nine thousand children, Hindu Muslim and depressed class boys and girls of Ahmedabad primary national schools marched past this morning before Dr. P. C. Ray who simply exclaimed: "A spectacle unique, unprecedented and undreamt of. Surely this is Swaraj in the making. It was worth while to have undertaking this long tedious journey if only to witness this inspiring sight". Dr. Roy also visited the Model High School where he was presented with an address and a purse collected by boys for famine work in Bengal. He, then, visited the Congress Khadi Bhandar where khadar worth three lakhs is always in stock, the monthly sales amounting to a lakh and a half in spite of the competition of cheap foreign and local mill made cloth. Forty five branches are scattered all over Gujarat selling khaddar. Dr. Roy expressed regret that his own province should be giving such a bad account of herself. Dr. Roy returns from Gujarat with renewed faith in khadi and national institutions. This afternoon he visits the Women's College affiliated to Mr. Karve's university and addresses a mass meeting on the Sabarmati sand in the evening on the "Mahatma's Message".

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

SIMLA, Mar. 10.

Rain has fallen locally in Eastern and Central districts of the Central Provinces and in Bombay Deccan, Pendra, Ahmednagar report a quarter inch; Poona a half. A feeble Western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.—(A. P.)

TOWARDS LIBERAL RE-UNION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OVERTURES,

IDEA OF CENTRAL PARTY ABANDONED,

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Major Entwistle, Liberal Member of Parliament, in which the idea of the formation of a Centre Party has been frankly abandoned by the former, is regarded in the Lobby as a distinct advance in the direction of Liberal re-union. It is stated authoritatively that no political ties whatever now exist between Mr. Lloyd George and the Conservative ex Ministers not included in the present Government. A tacit understanding between the two wings of the late Cabinet which led to the presence of the Earl Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain on Mr. Lloyd George's platform during the general election has been abandoned by both sides. It is recognised that in the event of a re-union some half a dozen National Liberals will join the Government in view of election pledges.

Further development is expected on March 12th when the the seventy Liberals who recently passed a resolution in favour of re-union, will meet.—Reuter.

SURRENDER OF ARMS.

IRISH FREE STATE PEACE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Irish Free State Government have turned down the preliminary peace proposals submitted by Archbishop Cashel to the Irregular Commandant General at Cork, containing a suggestion that the arms should be dumped under the charge of the battalion commanders who would not use them against the Free State and hand them over to the Government after the forthcoming elections.

The Home Minister, Mr. O'Higgins, in this connexion has ruled out the possibility of a truce, declaring that the arms must be surrendered unconditionally. There was not going to be a draw with a replay in the autumn. The Government did not intend to betray democracy to the petrol can. The horse sense of the matter was that Mr. De Valera's men should surrender their guns and take up the pen for election literature, and if they succeed in convincing the majority of the electorate that their policy was right, the armed opponents became rebels.—Reuter.

REPLY TO AMERICAN OBJECTION.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In the House of Lords, Col. of Balfour defended the sentence in the Bolfour Note of August 1st, 1922 relative to the United States having insisted on the British security for money to be spent by the Allies, to which the American Ambassador had recently objected. He dissented from the American view relative to purely commercial nature of the Allied debts, suggesting rather that the magnitude of the co-operative effort of the Allied and Associated Powers on behalf of the enterprise in which all alike were interested removed the financial arrangements into a sphere in which the ordinary categories of the debtor and the creditor, though still valid, could hardly be deemed to be sufficient. Nevertheless, he acknowledged the incontestable right of the United States and uttered a tribute to the manner in which that right had been exercised.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, March 9.

Paris.—The Budget Bill has been returned by the Chamber which has adopted it by 323 votes as against 232. This includes an amendment to the balance budget by an issue of the Treasury Bonds. The Chamber has postponed the consideration of the Socialist amendment providing for endorsement of the bearer securities.

(Note:—On the 3rd February it was announced that the Finance Commission had refused to examine the budget before the Chamber succeeded in balancing it.)

RISE OF PRICE OF TEA.

LONDON, March 10.

Unlike most of the foodstuffs the retail prices of which have been recently falling, the price of tea has again risen two pence per pound with indications of further increase.—Reuter.

LORD CREWE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 10.

Paris.—The Marquess of Crewe, the British Ambassador in Paris, is suffering from influenza and his condition is disquieting.

LATER.

Lord Crewe has developed pneumonia.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TRUST FUND MEDAL.

LONDON, March 9.

It is announced that the Memorial Trust Fund which has been instituted to commemorate the services of the North Persian Forces by the R. A. M. C. and I. M. S. officers who served with those forces, will take the form of a silver medal. This will be awarded annually to the best paper on tropical medicine or tropical hygiene published in any journal by any medico under twelve years' service of the Navy, R. A. M. C., R. A. F., I. M. S., or the Colonial Medical Service.—Reuter.

The General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway writes:—The Ceylon Government Railway mail train between Talaimannar and Colombo will resume running during the night on and from the 15th instant.—(A. P.)

A Belgaum message says the celebration of Gandhi Week has commenced. Volunteers are hawking khadi daily. Lectures have been arranged. Tilak Swaraj fund collections have begun.

EXTRAVAGANT RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE'S CRITICISM.

HOW RAILWAYS CAN BE MADE TO PAY.

Dealing with the expenditure on Indian Railways the Inchcape Committee says that the country cannot afford to subsidise the railways and that steps should be taken to curtail working expenses as necessary in order to ensure that not only will the railways as a whole be on a self-supporting basis, but that an adequate return should be obtained for the large capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State. With economic working, it should be possible the Committee says, for the railways in India to earn sufficient net receipts to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent. on the total capital at charge.

The Committee, compares the estimate for 1922-23 with the revised estimate for 1921-22, and the actual receipts and expenditure in 1913-14, as follows:—

1913-14: Actual gross receipts Rs. 56,44,65,000; gross expenditure Rs. 49,26,19,000; net receipts Rs. 7,18,46,000.

1921-22: Revised Estimate, gross receipts Rs. 82,06,70,000; gross expenditure Rs. 91,32,12,000; net receipts *minus* Rs. 9,25,42,000.

1922-23: Budget Estimate gross receipts Rs. 99,76,68,000; gross expenditure Rs. 94,72,09,000; net receipts Rs. 5,04,59,000.

The Committee then proceed: The total capital expended on State-owned railways in India up to March 31, 1922, including the liability incurred on the purchase of lines, amounted to Rs. 6,45,97,00,000 an increase of Rs. 98,84,00,000 since March 31, 1914. The total capital expended is exclusive of the cost of land given free to the railways as no particulars are available of this expenditure. The total capital at charge has increased from Rs.5,23,88,00,000 on March 31, 1914 to Rs. 6,06,00,00,000 on March 31, 1922, an increase of Rs. 82,00,00,000. The Legislative Assembly has authorised the expenditure of a further Rs. 150 crores on the rehabilitation of the railways during the 5 years ending 1926-27. We understand that, although Rs. 30 crores were provided for 1922-23, the actual expenditure is not likely to exceed Rs. 22 crores owing to the delay in obtaining material, etc.

We are informed that the estimated receipts for 1922-23 are not now likely to be realised. When the estimate was framed it was anticipated that there would be a substantial increase in traffic which in 1921-22 had been adversely affected by prolonged strikes on the Assam Bengal and East India Railways. An additional revenue of Rs. 5,40,00,000 was expected from increased freight charges imposed to yield the same revenue as had previously been obtained from the surcharged abolished an April 1, 1923, and a further revenue of at least Rs. 6,00,00,000 from an enhancement in passenger fares. The total estimated increase in gross receipts for 1922-23 compared with 1921-22 was Rs. 17,57,00,000. Traffic, however, has not developed to the extent anticipated and, although there has been some improvement in the receipts from coaching traffic, the receipts from goods traffic have declined, with the result that the latest estimate of gross receipts for 1922-23 is only Rs. 92 crores, a decrease of Rs. 7½ crores compared with the budget estimate. Working expenses for the current year are now estimated at Rs. 66,83,85,000, a decrease of Rs. 1,15,15,000 compared with the budget estimate, and it is probable that, instead of the Central Government receiving a surplus of Rs. 5,04,59,000 in the current year, there will be a deficit of Rs. 1, 49,30,000.

After stating their opinion that the country cannot afford to subsidise the railways, the Committee continue:

We recognise that during the period of the war adequate provision was not made for the maintenance and renewals of permanent way and rolling stock, and that, had such provision been made, it would probably have been necessary to increase rates an fares at an earlier date to meet the enhanced costs of labour and materials. In Great Britain a similar state of affairs existed during the period the railways were under control of Government. The taxpayer received the benefit of the excess receipts earned by the railways due to the postponement of repairs and renewals consequent upon the war but eventually the railways were given a lump sum grant to enable them to overtake all arrears. In India also the taxpayer received the benefits of the increased earnings consequent upon the postponement of repairs and renewals, but as pointed out by the Aeworth Committee, no provision has been made to enable these arrears to be overtaken. The provision of Rs. 150 crores to be spent in 5 years on the rehabilitation of the railways does not assist matters. This money can be utilised only for new works or to pay the cost of improvements carried out in connection with renewals, which represents only a small portion of the total cost of such renewals. It cannot be expended on repairs or for overtaking arrears of renewals, the cost of which is borne entirely by the working expenses.

We are informed that the expenditure necessary to overtake arrears of maintenance and renewals on all railways is estimated at Rs. 18 crores, which is equivalent to roughly two years' provision for renewals. In view of the present financial circumstances and the large capital expenditure which is now being incurred on improving the railways, we consider that the overtaking of these arrears might well be postponed on railways not able to earn sufficient receipt to pay interest and sinking fund charges. It has been represented to us that the postponement of expenditure on overtaking arrears will necessitate some reduction in capital expenditure. We revert to this matter in dealing with the capital programme, but, in our opinion, all that is involved is a reallocation of capital expenditure. The real question to be decided is whether, when capital is so urgently required by some railways for remunerative purposes, the country can afford to borrow sums of money at the present high rates for expenditure on railways which are not only unable to earn 5 per cent. on their present capital but which have to be subsidised by the general taxpayer. We consider that further expenditure on such railways can only be justified if it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that this expenditure will increase the net earnings of the railways sufficiently to cover the additional interest involved.

The Acworth Committee observed that the money unspent on maintenance and renewals during the war should have been carried to a reserve to be spent when materials were again available. We entirely agree with this view and are of opinion that it should be laid down that each railway should make adequate provision every year for the maintenance and renewal of its permanent way and rolling stock. The funds so earmarked should be debited to working expenses and carried to a suspense account which could be drawn on as necessary to meet current requirements, may unspent balance being carried forward from year to year. Unless some such arrangements are adopted and strictly adhered to it will not, in our opinion, be possible to say whether the railways are earning an adequate return on the capital outlay and there will be no effective check on ordinary working expenditure.

It is necessary, however, to make special provision to overtake the present arrears, as no funds are available in suspense accounts. It is, in our opinion, not practicable to make any general increase in rates and fares without adversely affecting the trade of the country. We consider that the best course will be that each railway should credit a suspense account with a portion of any surplus funds available, after payment of interest and sinking fund charges, for the specific purpose of overtaking arrears of renewals. This provision should, we think not exceed the average annual amounts which would be necessary to overtake the arrears in five years. The overtaking of arrears on unremunerative railways must necessarily wait until the financial position improves.

A summary of the net profit or loss to Central revenues from the individual railways in 1913-14 and 1922-23 is as follows:—

Railway.	Profit or Loss to Central Revenues	
	1913-14,	1922-23
Worked by State.	Rs.	Rs.
North Western	+50,72,000	—2,52,93,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand ..	+38,89,000	—74,72,000
Eastern Bengal ..	+16,18,000	—61,95,000
Worked by Companies		
Bengal Nagpur ..	+77,25,000	+77,94,000
Great Indian Peninsula ..	+88,000	—89,40,000
East Indian ..	+2,28,94,000	+45,17,000
Bombay Baroda and Central India	+1,61,20,000	+86,30,000
Madras & Southern Mahratta ..	—15,88,000	—2,41,000
South Indian ..	+50,08,000	+42,17,000
Burma	+38,20,000	+65,62,000
Other Railways ..	+17,52,000	—10,42,000
Unallocated items ..	..	—8,17,000
Total ..	+7,05,87,000	—1,30,06,000

The Committee proceed to state what a detailed examination of the position has disclosed and to make recommendations. They say:—We recognise that, in dealing with the working expenses of the railways it is necessary to proceed on somewhat different lines to those adopted by us in the case of non-commercial departments, since the expenditure required is largely dependent on the volume of traffic handled, and increased expenditure would consequently be justified if necessary to secure additional receipts. Our observations must therefore be qualified by the underlying principle that the relation of working expenses to revenue should be so adjusted as to provide for an adequate return on the capital invested.

The budget estimate for working expenses in 1922-23 compares as follows with the revised estimate for 1922-22 and the actual expenditure in 1913-14.

	Rs.
1913-14, Actual Expenditure ...	29,35,02,000
1921-22, Revised Estimate	65,82,53,000
1922-23, Budget Estimate	67,99,00,000

The working expenses of the railways have increased from Rs. 29,35,02,000 in 1913-14 to Rs. 67,99,00,000 required for 1922-23, an increase of 131 per cent.

WAYS OF SAVING.

An analysis of expenditure on the ten principal railways is given, and the Committee then deal *seriatim* with the expenditure under the various heads:

Maintenance of way, works and stations: Rs. 14,59,53,000.—The total route mileage of the 10 principal railways has increased from 23,757 miles on March 31, 1914 to 24,499 miles on March 31, 1922. The track mileage has increased during the same period from 32,388 miles to 34,576 miles or by 6.7 per cent.

We recommend therefore that the present regulations be reviewed and revised as may be necessary to ensure a more equitable distribution of the expenditure on maintenance of way and works and on rolling stock.

We are of opinion that in present financial circumstances renewals of permanent way on unremunerative lines should be limited to cases where the track is worn out and not capable of being strengthened to meet probable traffic requirements for a substantial period. The expenditure on the renewal of permanent way, bridges, etc., is charged against programme revenue.

Locomotive expenses: Rs. 23,07,63,000.—The main items of expenditure under this head are:—Fuel Rs. 9,23,65,000, Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotives Rs. 6,18,91,000, Running expenses Rs. 3,83,39,000.

Fuel.—We are of opinion that a considerable reduction in the expenditure on fuel should be possible in 1923-24 and we understand that it is proposed to reduce the estimate to Rs. 8,68,00,000, by an arbitrary cut of Rs. 1 crore on the demands made by the Agents included in the preliminary estimates for 1923-24. Our attention was drawn to the fact that, in some cases, long term contracts for the supply of coal had been entered into at high prices, and we consider that it is open to question whether the placing of long term contracts is desirable.

Maintenance and renewal of locomotives.—The total stock of locomotives on the 10 principal railways has increased from 6,787 on March 21, 1914, to 8,136 on March 31, 1922, an increase of nearly 20 per cent., whereas the engine mileage during the same period has only increased by 5.2 per cent., and the maximum mileage run in any year subsequent to 1913-14 was only 7.8 per cent. in excess of the mileage for that year, *vide* Appendices B and E. The cost of maintenance and renewals has increased from Rs. 2,07,19,000 to Rs. 6,18,91,000 or by nearly 200 per cent. and the average cost of maintenance per locomotive in stock from Rs. 3,053 to Rs. 7,607.

We understand a considerable portion of the increased expenditure is due to the replacement of engines. We recognise that, in many cases, existing locomotives are not of the most up-to-date type, but it should, in our opinion, be possible to postpone the renewal of locomotives on many of the railways without adversely affecting traffic.

Running Expenses.—The expenditure under this heading is mainly salaries and wages. We consider that if energetic measures are taken to effect economies in the use of locomotives large reductions can be effected in running expenses in 1923-24.

Carriage and Wagon Expenditure, Rs. 9,09,12,000.—Of the total expenditure shown under this heading Rs. 7,64,52,000 is for repairs and renewals of vehicles.

A considerable reduction in the cost of repairs per vehicle on all railways should result from the fall in prices and railways should be able to overtake arrears of repairs and still effect a reduction in the total expenditure.

Traffic expenses, Rs. 9,64,03,000.—The expenditure under this heading has increased for ten principal railways from Rs. 4,88,57,000 in 1913-14 to Rs. 9,64,03,000 required for 1922-23, an increase of 97.3 per cent. This expenditure must necessarily depend to a large extent on the volume of traffic handled but, from figures with which we have been supplied, it would appear that the staff employed on many railways has increased to a much greater extent than is justified by the additional traffic now being carried. We are of opinion that the retention of a large surplus staff inevitably lowers efficiency, and that the staff ought to be reduced to the level necessary to meet current requirements.

General charges and steam-boat services, Rs. 4,49,05,000.—The main items of expenditure included under general charges are salaries and wages of management, police and telegraph staff. We are informed that considerable reductions are being effected in the headquarters' staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and we consider that the possibility of effecting similar reductions on other railways should be explored. The increase in expenditure under steam-boat services is small and does not call for any special comment.

Special and miscellaneous expenditure.—The main items under this heading are contributions to the railway provident funds, which are not susceptible of reduction except by reduced staff, and the expenditure on compensation for goods lost or damaged. In 1913-14 the expenditure on compensation amounted to Rs. 25,79,000, whereas the budget provision in 1922-23 was Rs. 1,16,79,000, an increase of 352 per cent. We are informed that the principal reasons for the increase in compensation are (a) increased traffic, (b) increase in prices of commodities, (c) disturbed economic conditions of the country since the war resulting in higher cost of living combined with unemployment and increased lawlessness, (d) shortage of rolling stock resulting in delay in despatch and movement of goods and consequent increased opportunity for depredation, (e) defective condition of rolling stock resulting in loss in transhipment and increased damage to consignments requiring protection from weather, (f) dislocation of traffic consequent upon strikes and the inadequate general supervision owing to a temporary shortage of officers consequent upon the war.

"TIGHTENING-UP" OF CONTROL.

All these causes are no doubt contributory factors, but it will be observed from Appendix A that there are large variations in the percentage increase in expenditure on the different railways. For example, the expenditure on the Eastern Bengal Railway shows a decrease of 4½ per cent., whereas on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the expenditure has increased by no less than 539 per cent.

We are of opinion that an investigation into the methods adopted by the Eastern Bengal Railway to reduce losses might indicate a considerable field for economy and that a general tightening-up of control together with falling prices should enable considerable saving to be effected in 1923-24. We are informed that provision for compensation in the preliminary estimate for 1923-24 is Rs. 81,27,000 compared with Rs. 1,04,71,000, the revised estimate for 1922-23. We consider that a still further reduction under this heading should be possible.

Staff.—Since 1913-14 the total administrative and clerical staff has increased by 7,320 or by 28 per cent., and the technical and industrial staff by 118,460 or 33 per cent., the latter increase being partly due to additional staff being employed for work formerly carried out by contract.

We are of opinion that there can be no justification for the large increase in administrative and clerical staff, and it is generally agreed that considerable reductions can be effected. The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway stated that as a result of an investigation he is making with a view to effecting economies he anticipated saving Rs. 50 lakhs in 1923-24 by reductions in staff or by economies consequent upon reductions in staff. Other Agents stated they were gradually effecting reductions, but we consider that in present financial circumstances the employment of staff in excess of requirements cannot be justified. We recommend that a further saving of at least Rs. 1 crore should be effected in salaries and wages in 1923-24.

Special provision has been made since 1916-17 for expenditure on renewals as apart from ordinary maintenance. The distinction drawn between ordinary repairs and renewals must, from the nature of the case, be purely arbitrary, since every replacement, however, small, is in fact a renewal, and the expenditure on repairs and renewals is so closely inter-related that any real distinction is practically impossible.

Similarly, in the cast of bridges and permanent way, the life of even the same material varies enormously in different localities and depends upon traffic conditions and many other factors which cannot be readily determined.

The underlying principle of a Renewal is to ensure that adequate financial provision is being made for depreciation and this is particularly necessary in the case of railways which are rapidly expanding. In such cases it is obvious that there is a great difference between (*a*) the financial provision which would be made against depreciation and (*b*) the amount which should be spent annually. Locomotives on the railways in India increased from 5,124 in 1913-14 to 6,261 in 1922-23 an increase of 1,137 engines. Assuming a theoretical life basis of, say, 35 years it would be necessary to make financial provision for the renewal of 32.5 more engines annually than in 1913-14, but it would not be necessary to renew 32 more engines annually merely because the stock had been increased.

We are forced to the conclusion that expenditure on repairs, and renewals must be considered together, not only to ensure an effective control on expenditure, but also to allow the railways some latitude in regard to carrying out repairs rather than renewals. In our opinion undue importance is being attached to maintaining a high rate of programme revenue expenditure and there is serious danger that a hard and fast rule may lead to considerable waste by forcing the railways to renew permanent way or rolling stock which with judicious repairs could be made serviceable for many years to come.

The growth of programme revenue expenditure since 1916-17, when it was decided to separate repairs and renewals has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1916-17	2,20,22,000
1917-18	1,44,53,000
1918-19	1,99,86,000
1919-20	3,59,43,000
1920-21	5,06,43,000
1921-22	7,62,26,000
1922-23	9,97,48,000
1923-24 proposed	12,50,00,000

We are informed that the small expenditure incurred in past years has been mainly due to the difficulty in obtaining supplies of materials and that there are supplies of materials and that there are now considerable arreas of renewals which it is desired to overtake as quickly as possible. We are not satisfied, however, that there is any justification for an expendiure of Rs. 12,50,00,000 on renewals.
renewals.

We have already recommended that, in present financial circumstances, expenditure for renewals on unremunerative lines should be limited to normal requirements. This would mean that no excess provision on the North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways and Southern Mahratta Railways would be granted, saving over Rs. 2½ crores.

OUTLAY LIMITED TO 9 CRORES.

Locomotives.—It will be observed that it is proposed in 1923-24 to replace by new engines no less than 405 locomotives in 1923-24, out of a total stock of 8,136, which is equivalen to renewing on a 20 years life basis. We regard this as excessive.

On the North-Western Railway the maximum engine mileage run in any year subsequent to 1913-14—this period including the Afghan War and continuing frontier operations—was only 5.2 per cent. in excess of the mileage run in 1913-14. In 1921-22, the engine mileage run was actually below the 1913-14 level and the maximum number of engines in use was only 1,045 or 67 per cent. of the average stock of 1,561 compared with 74 per cent. in 1913-14. It is clear, therefore, that there is a large surplus stock of locomotives on the North-Western Railway and in addition we are informed that the present annual programme provides for a further increase in stock at the rate of 1 per cent. annually. It has been represented to us that the surplus stock is required partly as a margin for repairs and partly to meet mobilisation requirements, but, in view of the facts stated, the maintenance of this large reserve of locomotives to meet mobilisation requirements can only be regarded as extravagant. It is proposed to replace 70 locomotives in 1923-24, but in view of the large stock held it is evident that the replacement of these engines is not essential to meet traffic requirements. We recommend, therefore, that no expenditure be incurred on renewals in 1923-24.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is proposing to replace 104 locomotives out of a total stock of 1,301, and as in the case of the North-Western Railway there would appear to be no justification for the renewal of such a large number of engines. The maximum number of engines in use in any one day in 1921-22 was only 947 and we recommend that the programme for renewals for 1923-24 be limited to actual commitments.

Carriage and Wagon stock.—The provision for the renewal of coaching stock does not call for special comment, but with regard to freight stock the expenditure on the North-Western and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways should, we think, be largely curtailed.

Miscellaneous Vehicles.—Of the total proposed provision of Rs. 40,78,000 for miscellaneous vehicles in 1923-24, no less than Rs. 20,36,000 has been allocated to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Rs. 7,85,000 to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, leaving only Rs. 12,57,000 for miscellaneous vehicles on other railways in India. We think it is evident that the proposed provision for the two railways named is excessive and should be drastically curtailed.

Track Renewals.—We consider that the proposed expenditure of Rs. 1,16,60,000 on track renewals on the North-Western Railway, which is only earning 1.7 per cent. on its capital at charge, cannot be justified. It has been argued that the North-Western Railway is handicapped by having on its shoulders a number of strategic lines which cannot be expected to pay. It appears to us, however, that endeavour is being made to increase the capacity of this line by raising its standard of equipment, so that the heaviest type of engine can be employed to deal with a possible large increase in traffic. We ascertained from the Agent that, in his opinion, there was little prospect of the Railway being able to earn sufficient revenue to yield 5 per cent. on the capital at charge, and, in these circumstances, it appears to us that the economy to be effected by the use of large engines is not likely to be sufficient to justify the heavy expenditure which is apparently necessary to bring the line up to the required standard.

Summary.—The Committee on Depreciation estimated that the financial provision required for normal annual depreciation would be Rs. 9,19,18,000. On this basis the actual annual expenditure at the present time would probably not exceed Rs. 8 crores, irrespective of any expenditure to overtake arrears. We understand that the Finance Department, while acquiescing in the allocation to railways of provision for programme revenue expenditure to the extent of Rs. 12½ crores, have assumed that it will not be practicable to spend the full amount during the financial year and have made a lump reduction of Rs. 1 crore on account of the probable "lag." As a result of our considerations we are of opinion that the budget provision for programme revenue expenditure in 1923-24 should be limited to Rs. 9 crores and that the Agents of individual railways should be empowered to utilise the amounts allocated to their railways at their discretion, for either additional repairs or renewals, which, as we have already pointed out, are very closely inter-related.

(To be concluded.)

NAWANAGAR HIGH SCHOOL.

Nawanagar High School, Jamnagar, having come out first in the Competition for the Lord Hardinge Athletic Sports Challenge Cup, among the High Schools and the Rajkumar and the Girassia Colleges of Kathiawar has won the Cup this year also. This High School having won the Cup for three successive years, the Cup has now become the permanent property of the Jamnagar High School. The Competition was held at Rajkot on the 24th ultimo, and out of the 14 events that were gone through as many as 10 were won by the Jamnagar High School Team which scored 79 marks against 65 scored by the Alfred High School Rajkot that came out second in the Competition. The Team besides winning the Challenge Cup for the School has got 15 miniature cups and has beaten the previous records this year in as many as 5 events. After the Sports were over, H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot congratulated the triumphant High School on its splendid success and requested Col. Wood to give away the prizes to the successful Athletes and give away for good the Lord Hardinge Cup to the Jamnagar High School Team in the presence of the Agency and the State officials and the gentry.

"MOTOR ACCIDENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of to-day's date, in connection with the device advertised by us, from time to time, in your esteemed publication, under the signature of N. V. Sarma, may we request you to be good enough to publish the following disclaimer:—

The letter in question, has in no way been influenced by us. We have not the pleasure of Mr. Sarma's acquaintance, either in a business, or a private capacity.

With reference to Mr. Sarma's remark anent "Business Bluff", we are prepared to prove and demonstrate to either Mr. Sarma, or any reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" that our advertisements do not contain "Business Bluff", but absolutely irrefutable and concrete facts only.

This disclaimer, Mr. Editor, becomes necessary, owing to the fact that, we are accused of obtaining advertisement in a surreptitious manner—to wit—the letter under reference. Thanking you for your courtesy,—Yours, etc.,

W. H. TRAFFORD,
Manager *for*,
The Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co.

Bombay, March 9.

MADRAS EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

Consequent on a suggestion made by Sir Gordon Fraser in the Legislative Assembly to impose a temporary surcharge of six pies in the rupee on income tax, super tax and customs collections in the place of part of the proposed salt tax the Committee of the European Association, Madras, at a special meeting passed a resolution strongly opposing any suggested increase in income tax and customs collections.

Sir Gordon Fraser is the Madras Presidency European representative in the Assembly.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO MR. GANGADHAR RAO DESPANDE OF BELGAUM.

Sir,—You are reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 5th March 1923 to have said on the 3rd March 1923 in your address as President of the Ghatkopar Conference as follows:—

1. "They did not agree to a compromise simply with a view to postponing their entry into the Council for a couple of months. The compromise was for the purpose for bringing about a calm atmosphere in the country and whether civil disobedience was adopted or not that atmosphere and friendship should remain for ever."

2. "No one had decided yet that after two months they would be bound to adopt civil disobedience. Provided all their preparations were complete they would surely begin the movement."

3. "He wanted to tell them that it was not a fact that they were going to start civil disobedience on the 1st of May; what they wanted to do first was to carry out their constructive programme to a finish."

The compromise took place between the leaders of the Swaraj party on the one hand and the Congress Working Committee on the other and it was subsequently ratified by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad. My question to you therefore is, did the Congress Working Committee give the leaders of the Swaraj party to understand that the former not only had not decided but did not even expect to start civil disobedience on or before the 1st of May?

And if the Working Committee did not disclose this fact to the Swaraj party, is not the former guilty of suppressing material and important facts necessary for understanding each other before they came to a compromise?

In the same speech you are reported by the paper to have also said as follows:—

4. "He wanted Mr. Patel's services to be used not for the purpose of tormenting the Ministers or Members of the Council but to take the lead in the country and carry their movement to a success. He wanted Mr. Patel to use his gifts in the service of the country and note waste them in the Council."

5. "If Government knew his followers would try to go into the Councils, did the people think that the Mahatma would have been arrested by Government?"

6. "Did they think that by going into the Councils they would carry their work to a finish? He thought not."

The first term of the Allahabad compromise is—suspension of the Council propaganda on both sides till the 30th April my question to you therefore is do the above statements Nos. 4, 5 and 3 by a member of the Working Committee and President of a conference after the compromise amount to suspension of the Council propaganda till 30th April? If not are you not guilty of breach of faith?

On the parity of your reasoning in your above statement No. 5 I should also like to know from you that if Government knew that Mahatma Gandhi and his real and staunch followers would withdraw at Bardoli and Delhi the very issue on which Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpatrai were sent to jail would it have arrested and imprisoned them?

I would be obliged if you would kindly answer my questions and satisfy my doubts.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. ABBYANKAR.

Nagpur, 9th March, 1923.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A deputation of the National Muslim University has come to Bombay to collect funds for the University. The "Bombay Chronicle", in a very prominent place, has given publication to the statement of Dr. Ansari—a member of the deputation—that the University is not sectarian but a National Institution, which implies that it is not meant chiefly or mainly for the benefit of the Mahomedan boys but equally so for the students of other communities.

It appears that out of nearly 250 students, about one-third are Hindu Boarders and the rest Mahomedans. It is pertinent to ask in this connection, what is the percentage of free Boarders of each community? It is also necessary to put another question because it is claimed by Dr. Ansari that it is not sectional but a National Institution and because no such claim has ever been advanced by the Hindu University or any other responsible person for any other Hindu institution which admits to its portals Hindus as well as Mahomedans, or for the matter of that, by the Aligarh College.

What is the number of the Governing Body and what it is the proportion of the Hindus thereon? The zeal for collection of funds need not mislead the Hindus into believing it to be a National Institution as contrasted with a sectional one. The fact that it imparts education on lines better than other Government or aided schools, is enough to induce the Hindus to part with some money in full consciousness that it is primarily an institution for the benefit of Muslim boys.

May I request Dr. Ansari also to throw light through your columns whether instruction is given through the medium of the Hindi language which is admittedly a National Language, or only through Urdu and Urdu Script.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANDAS MEHTA.

Bombay, March 8.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

NURSERIES OF TRUE CITIZENS.

DOCTRINE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

SPIRITUALLY DISASTROUS, POLITICALLY SUICIDAL.

DR. RAY'S ADDRESS AT AHMEDABAD.

The following is the continuation of the address Dr. P. C. Roy delivered at Ahmedabad on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Gujarat Vidyapith on Friday last:—

Dr. Roy proceeding said:—It is superfluous to multiply words about this self-evident matter; one does not require to write volumes to demonstrate that two and two makes four; and one need not spin out to prove that this doctrine of untouchability is spiritually disastrous, politically suicidal, and historically false. For even if we leave out of account the deep spiritual fall that is the necessary consequence of this arrogant vanity of man towards brother man, even if we do not consider the inevitable fissiparous tendencies of a house divided against itself in the struggle for national freedom, what after all, I ask, is the historical background of this doctrine? Even if it be conceded for argument's sake that pure Aryan blood should not touch and commingle with any other hue, where is that pure Aryan to-day? It would indeed be marvellous to discover to-day that pure-blooded scion of the Aryan race untinged with the slightest admixture of alien blood in the four corners of the Indian Empire—indeed not less marvellous than the discovery of a resurrected Dodo. However we may attempt to tickle our own vanity by self-deception, the whole verdict of Indian history and ethnology is against it.

However we may like to hug to our bosom the favourite notion taht India lived a retired and secluded life cut off from the rest of the warld by the proective heights of the Himalayas and the endless waves of the Indian Ocean, stubborn facts are otherwise. From those dim, misty beginnings of Indian history when the Aryans poured into India and collided with the Dravidians and other original tribes, miscegenation has been going on; scenes have shifted; new actors have strutted upon this imposing arena; Darms Hystaspes, Alexander the Great the Graeco-Bactrians, the Yuehchi, the Kushans, the Scythians, the Arabs, the Afghans, the Mongols, the Europeans have sent in successive waves of different ethnic types to mingle and merge themselves in this vast ocean of Indian nationality; and he would be a bold man indeed who dares to trace the succession of one pure, undiluted type of blood in any section of the succeeding generations. Cultural assimilation has rendetred the confusion only worse confounded. The alien elements had been absorbed into the Indiat system; and we have had the curious spectacle of the descendants of the Scythian invaders after being mingled with the Hindu children of the soil, tracing their descent in one unbroken continuous line from the most pure-blooded Kshatriyas of the Mythical age, and ultimately going up to the Sun or the Moon. This is the common history of the Rajput clans; they would no doubt be highly offended if one were even to whisper that the blood coursing through their veins is not of the purest blue variety coming down from King Ramchandra or Emperor Yudhishthira; but alas! facts are incorrigible and they tell a different tale. Then again, even apart from these invasions and consequent ethnic intermixtures there was the great revolution in the world of thought which we call Buddhism. That gave such a rude shaking to the caste-structure of Hindu society that it toppled over into fragments; the fragments became mixed up in an inextricable confusion; no doubt they reintegrated; but this re-integration was on different lines and after a long interval neo-Brahminism arose, and little heel could possibly be paid to ethnic purity and original types in the process. Consequently this new-fangled rigidity of caste and pretensions to blood-purity is historically ludicrous, and untouchability is a neo-revivalist fiction. Absolutely nothing more. Only it is a pity of pities that this exploded fiction should be attempted to be bolstered up by quotations from the Shastras in the face of commonsense and reason. If we at all mean business, if we are at all serous in our national endeavour, this canker which has been eating into the vitals of our society must go.

It is because I feel so strongly in this matter of the untouchable classes that I was so pleased to learn that you have in your Senate passed a formal resolution to the effect that in accordance with the constitution of the Senate no institution that specially excluded the depressed classes could be affiliated. That is as it should be—in accordance with the spirit of the times and in consonance with the needs of the nation. I hope and trust that your University will also be abreast of the times in the broad and catholic spirit of the training it will impart, that it will steer clear both of that personal obsession and national narrowness that I have drawn your attention to, and that, while true to the kindred points of hearth and home, it will try to harmoniously combine whatever is of the best in the varied cultures of the world.

"SWARAJ MUST BE EARNED."

National institutions are very dear to me, and all the strictures that I am sometimes in the habit of passing are the outcome of my affection, for you know that one likes to see his loved one free from all blemish. They are so dear to me for I feel that here at least is something in which we can engage in independent activity, construct things according to our own ideal, and feel ourselves our own master. We have been so long spoon-fed, so long used to have everything done for us to look to the authorities and the Government for all our "boons" and removal of our wants and disabilities, that we had almost forgotten the use of our own limbs, and they have become, so to say, atrophied. It has been a sort of hypnotic trance as it were; we ourselves have lost all consciousness of being able to do anything and being good for anything, and our rulers too have lulled us to further somnolence by their theories about trusteeship, and white man's burden, and minority and steel frame and what not. The most blighting curse of servitude had overtaken us—mental inertia and loss of faith. Wherever I see, therefore, in however small and insignificant a sphere some sign of independent activity, of self-reliance, free from mendicancy, my heart rejoices, for there is life. Success, however small, is contagious; the spirit catches; and the excitement born of faith and accomplishment simmers through the country-side. Mere complaint, and grumbling and agitating seems very degrading; instead of crying out and squealing and throwing darts like pettish school boys, why don't we turn to ourselves, and try ourselves to remove our wants and work out our own progress? Nations by themselves are made. Swaraj will have to be earned—it is only valuable in so far as it is strenuously earned; it would be worthless as a gift. Our modern industrial awakening is one of the portents of this increasing self-reliance; and this movement for taking up our own educational work is another. I need not be understood as saying that such private efforts unassisted by the State will suffice for the needs of the country or that the State itself has no obligation in the matter (as our Bengal Retrenchment politicians seem to think); nothing of the sort; I mean only that any step in this direction is a step forward in self-government or self-training. In the words of the Bhagavadgita I might say *"Kholapamopyiya Dharmmasya triote Mahato Bhoyat."*

As most of my friends are aware I have been in touch with the national education movement in our country ever since its inception; I have been intimately connected with the National Council of Education. Bengal, that owed its rise to the Swadeshi movement; and at present when this new national movement has resulted in giving a new fillip to this cause and numerous National schools have been set up, I have been visiting many of these Institutions in Calcutta and the Moffussil. No doubt they are not in as thriving a condition as one would have liked to see them—that may be due to want of proper management or the paucity of wholesome ideals. It is clear that if they are to be merely replicas of the existing schools under Government control, and strike out no new path, supply no crying need of the community evidently they will not live and do not deserve to live. But properly conducted they ought to have a great future; they are free of the official incubus, free from the trammels of red-tape; if only they be so directed that they supply what the society wants, they should assuredly survive.

However small, however moribund some of the schools I visited were I always felt one thing—an atmosphere of liberty, a feeling of release from the bondage of the beaten track, a thirst for striking out a new path and carving a new career. I felt the justice of what Mr. Gandhi once said: "The greatest defect of Government Universities has been their alien control and the false values they have created as regards "careers"." You may remember that well-known story of Carthaginian history about Agathocles, the ruler of Syracuse. When that proud and resolute chief sailed over to defeat the Carthaginians, during the Sicilian wars, the first thing he did on landing in Africa was to burn his ships, that his soldiers might have no opportunity of retreat, and no hope but in victory. From that famous and characteristic incident "burning the boats" has passed into a proverb. Well, my friends, these boys in our national schools have also burnt their boats; no more retreat for them; closed to them for ever are those soft cushy jobs, yclept Government appointments (to which again in stern fact, if I may interrupt my sentence, many are aspirants but few, very few are chosen); closed also to them are the so-called genteel professions like law, for instance, (wherein too it is sad to contemplate our youths waste the best part of their lives in weary plodding with practically no return)—naturally therefore they have to walk off the beaten track, they have to depend upon themselves, they have to use their own wits to earn their own living, in a word they have to become bigger men in the true sense of the word. As a consequence the whole outlook is changed, the whole morale is strengthened. National school boys appear to me to be a joyous, cheery, youthful lot, up to anything, determined never to be down and out if they can help it." x

TAKE FULLEST ADVANTAGE OF SPLENDID MATERIAL.

Of course our responsibility is great; the splendid material we must take the fullest advantage of, we must so train them as to make them fit to face the world, that they may turn out sturdy, active, patriotic citizens able to earn an independent competence. If we cannot do that, if we fail, the loss will be immense, youthful enthusiasm will not last for ever, will not be nourished on mere excuses and promises, it will evaporate, the boys will get downcast and sink back into old fold, all faith in themselves, their leaders their nation lost. What a tragedy! Hope and faith are the tonics on which man, still more the young man, feeds and grows and strengthens; and if they be gone what is left? They will simply swell the ranks of the unteimely-old cynical young scoffers and croakers and lazy loungers which it saddens the heart to see. This catastrophe must not be, if we can help it.

The proper direction has therefore to be given. Education of the right sort suited to our present requirements has got to be imparted. And the essentials of such a system are the encouragement of self-help self-control and discipline, the principle of plain living and high thinking, and a life of asceticism and *Brahmacharyya* during the student career. On the intellectual side it should be the aim, to quote the language of a similar Institution with which I am connected, "to impart and promote the imparting of education, attaching special importance to a knowledge of the country, its literature, history and philosophy, and designed to incorporate with the best Oriental ideals of life and thought, the best assimilable, ideals of the West and to inspire students with a genuine love for and a real desire to serve the country."

A too exclusively literary education has been our bane. I do not deny the value of the humanistic studies, indeed I would be the first to extol its cultural value; but this is clear that this too theoretical and literary training has practically unfitted us for anything else than learning by rote and quill-driving. In practical life, in the struggle for existence we are being steadily driven to the wall. Scientific education, both pure and applied, and vocational training are the crying needs of the hour. It need not wound our national vanity that here we shall have to learn at the feet of the West; there is no harm there; Science is international. And it is not as if it were altogether a new thing to have Science in India; it is a calumny to say that India has produced nothing but poetry and philosophy; India was not lacking in the scientific spirit in ancient times, and it was from the East that the West borrowed her Science; and we have only to renew that glorious tradition. We must make up the lee-way; and so we have to redouble our energies in this direction so that our boys when they emerge from their universities should be thoroughly equipped with knowledge and training to earn an independent livelihood, without having to knock about in vain from door to door with "no vacancy" staring them in the face. And there is no denying that your Presidency of Bombay is an ideal place for such an institution to thrive. Here your boys are brought up in an atmosphere of business and independent initiative, not as in my province where service is looked upon as the sole means of livelihood. I have no doubt that a National University on these lines has a hundred times greater chance to survive and flourish in Bombay than in Bengal. Here the boys as also the guardians want training and education and not the hall-mark; the mind of the students will be all the more healthy and fresh being freed from dreary routine and the tyranny of text-books made to order; greater elasticity of courses and arrangements will render progress more rapid and thorough; and students are bound to flock to it in numbers with alacrity. But alas! things are otherwise in Bengal; and I have no hesitation in saying that Bengal must follow in the footsteps of Bombay if she is to prosper. As I was saying, therefore, you must pay special attention to the scientific and technical side of your activities, for unless we can keep abreast of the modern world in this respect we are sure to lose in the race of life.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Another point, too, which I want to emphasise is the education of our women. I confess, that in this matter as in that of untouchability, our inert social orthodoxy stands much in the way, and our nationalist leaders are not quite as forward as they might have been in the promotion of female education. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that absolutely no provision for the education of our girls has been made in our schemes of National Education during the past few years. One would however think that here, as in the field of primary education, national effort should be more fruitful, as there is no service-mania to overcome and no desire for hall-marks to get over. Our women do not become clerks. And if national spirit could be infused into our women-folk that would be doubly valuable, for women are the moulders of the race to-be. A nation is as its mothers make it. I need not dilate on this matter—it is a self-evident proposition. Remember Tennyson's eloquent lines:

The woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free!
For she that out of Lethe scales with man
The shining steps of Nature, shares with man.
His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal,
Stays all the fair young planet in her hands—
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable
How shall man grow?

The nation cannot surely progress with full one-half of its members atrophied.

A most lamentable feature of our educational systems, and of our life in general, is the utter neglect of physical culture. I know not how it is in other provinces but it is most disastrous in Bengal. I am afraid however that this apathy is a universal phenomenon in India. Our students when they pass out of the portals of the University are in nine case out of ten physical wrecks. You will be staggered to learn that as a result of the extensive medical examinations of students that have been carried on under the auspices of the University of Calcutta it has been discovered that not one out of the three boys is perfectly sound in health. Bad teeth, bad eyes, indigestion, anaemia—these are the universal curses. And out of such material a strong viril nation cannot be built up. Man is after all an animal, and in order to be a strong man one must first of all be a strong animal. Our forefathers knew it; they laid it down as an injunction a good health is the first step to virtue. And this physical culture was one of the primary ends of the system of *Brahmacharyya* practised in the *Ashrâmas*. If we can recover our health and vigour, if we can become a manly race, half our ills, social, political, economic would be overcome. With our weak physique we instinctively cower before the muscular European, and this weakness colours our whole outlook. When a European slaps us, or boxes us, or kicks us, or pushes us out of a railway compartment we have to quietly pocket the insult, and then have recourse to the whining tactics of the weak and pour forth our lamentations in the columns of newspapers. The sight is sickening I have never yet heard of a Peshawari or a Kabuli being roughly handled by Europeans. They would simply not dare. Look at the contrast. Everybody, and not merely the European, appreciates a healthy blow, but has nothing but contempt for the lachrymose weakling. I say Swaraj would be more than half-gained if only we could become a nation of healthy stalwarts. Ill-nourishment, want of physical culture, and consequent ill-health have reduced us to a race of pigmies, all joy of life, all ambition, all aspiration gone. Sir Frederick Treves, the distinguished scientist and physician wrote only recently in his book "The other side of the Lantern", about the Indian people in this strain:

"India bears an impression of poorness and melancholy. Sadder than the country are the common people of it. They are lean and weary-looking, their clothing is scanty, they all seem poor and toiling for leave to live. They appear feeble and depressed."

Sir Michael Sadler once said in a lecture that what struck him most was that the Bengalees did not know how to smile; this is, I fear, true more or less of the whole land; all smile, all joy, all vigour has left the country. It is the most serious indictment of the present administration. But we cannot be content with simply registering an adverse verdict against the foreign government. *Our* nation is perishing; it is *our* work; we have to set our own house in order; we must save ourselves. Our Universities therefore should place this matter of physical culture in the very forefront of their programme. The School and College authorities should make it a point to see that the students engage in games and exercises; they should organise excursions and travels and sports; they should train the boys in drills and military discipline. I think that the educational and moral value discipline cannot be rated too high. I welcome therefore the progress of the Boy Scout movement in India. I might, my friends, throw out a suggestion to organise your boys on the healthy, active lines of this movement. Europe has much to teach us in this matter of discipline, and we might do worse than take a leaf out of her book in this respect. If this National University can make each individual unit of society every inch a full-grown man or woman, it will have worthily redeemed its promise.

My friends, I will not detain you longer. What I have to say to you about the other pressing problems of the day, about loyalty to the motherland, about unity between the Hindus and Muslims and the other sections of the community, and similar other matters, I have already had occasion to discuss with great fulness at Aligarh, as you are aware; and I do not intend to repeat these observations to-day. I would simply ask you, as I have asked you before, to steer by the chart that your great Captain has laid out for you, without faltering and without impatience, without rest and without haste.

BOMBAY CONGRATULATED.

You have made a splendid start. Your plant has been rooted in a most congenial soil. And I congratulate Bombay on the magnificent response which she has made, on the munificent donations that have come in to make this University, one of the greatest attempts of Mahatma Gandhi for starting a centre of national culture, worthy of its great founder. And I thank her from the bottom of my heart, for this great achievement. I have no doubt that with this great enthusiasm behind it, this University will flourish and be all that we desire. And may the example prove catching! May the whole country be dotted over with national institutions, big and small, to lay the foundations of a genuine national system of education, which is a crying need of the hour. They will be the nurseries of true citizens, able to do and to dare, instinct with the spirit of national service—they will train up men who will not be lured away by the mere pomp of pelf and power, but who will feel that in the salvation of our motherland, in the emancipation of the voiceless millions of our country, in the alleviation of their lot, poor and paltry and miserable, their own salvation lies—they will mould a race of heroes who will suffer all for the sake of their ideals, cheerful and robust and optimistic in the certainty of ultimate triumph. Our cause is just, our mission is noble, our goal is sacred; do not mind do not worry if there is an occasional set-back, if our progress is sometimes not so speedy as one would desire. Do not be ruffled that the promised land is not reached in a day; do not get downhearted that the little seed has not expanded into the giant banian tree in the twinkling of an eye. That is not Nature's law: Hear what Terence MacSwiney say

"It is a common error that a man's work for his country should be based on the assumption that it should bear full effect in his own time. This is most certainly false: for a man's life is counted by years, a nation's by centuries; and as work for the nation should be directed to bringing her to full maturity in the coming time, a man must be prepared to labour for an end that may be realised only in another generation. It does not mean that we shall work in loneliness, cheered by no visions of the Promised Land; we may even reach the Promised Land in our time, though we cannot explore all its great wonders: that will be the delight of ages. But some will never survive to celebrate the great victory that will establish our independence; yet they shall not go without reward; for to them will come a vision of soul of the future triumph, an exaltation of soul in the consciousness of labouring for that future, an exultation of soul in the knowledge that once its purpose, is grasped, no tyranny can destroy it, that the destiny of the country is assured, and her dominion will endure for ever."

Mahatma Gandhi has set this great ideal of quiet, determined, self-collected work; he has preached this gospel of strenuous endeavour; he has called back the nation to its own native moorings; he has set his face against the frittering away of the nation's energies in useless, dramatic, sensation-mongering; he has upheld the cause of Truth as against show—and this call of Truth has pierced to the very core of the Nation's heart, and has rendered back unto her the Soul that she had well-nigh lost. In this atmosphere of Truth let us work, calm, resolute and joyous in the conviction that our efforts if so they be genuine and honest and real, will usher in the light of a fuller day. MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAY.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

Legislative Department:—Mr. H. Tomkinson and Major-General R. C. Macwatt resign the membership of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State respectively. Sir Henry Monerieff Smith who was nominated as a member of the Legislative Assembly in connection with pilotage of the Criminal Procedure Code resigns the membership of the Assembly and has been nominated again as a member of the Council of State. Mr. C. H. F. Pereira, Registrar, Legislative Department, is granted nine months' leave.

Home Department.—Mr. G. F. Winn, I.S.O., has been granted six months' leave preparatory to retirement. Captain P. J. Doherty, 1/14th Punjabis, has been transferred to the Eastern Frontier Rifles Bengal Battalion. Mr. P. C. Bamford of the Bengal Police has been placed on special duty in the Home Department.

Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. A. M. L. Cater has been posted as the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore. The services of Major W. H. Hodgson are replaced at the disposal of the Bihar and Orissa Government.

Commerce Department:—All publications issued by the Indian Labour Bureau, Berlin, have been proscribed.

Army Department:—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Harbord, I.A., to be Colonel. Major E. V. Gabriel has been conferred upon the volunteer officers' decoration.

Home Department:—The Malkharoda Jagir with nine Gaontia villages have been transferred from the Bihar and Orissa Province to the Central Provinces.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee has completed their questionnaire which has been published. The Committee has dispersed pending the receipt of written replies from persons who desire to give evidence and will re-assemble in Bombay on the 3rd April, 1923 for consideration of replies and oral examinations of witnesses.

Mr. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad gave a garden party to 300 guests on March 8th at Bolarum when the following were invested:—F. C. Crawford, O. B. E., C. A. Krishnamaachari, Rao Sahib and Bapuji E. Chinoy and Shapurjee Ookerje and Babu Khan, Khan Saheb.

CONFERENCE OF MILL WORKMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The Conference of mill workmen met yesterday at Kankinara. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President Elect, Mr. Chamanlal of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Babu Shamsundar Chakravarti presided. Several Congress and Khilafat leaders including Mr. Das attended the Conference.

Swami Dinanand, Chairman Reception Committee was glad that the Indian National Congress has brought the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress to take charge of the department of labour. Mr. Das had done the greatest service to the Congress in giving practical shape to the Congress labour resolution passed at Nagpur. The Swami outlined his plan for the organisation of labour throughout the country which will form the subject of resolutions.

FREQUENT STRIKES DEPRECATED.

The President said if they really wanted the improvement of the country they should have to go to agriculturists and labourers who form ninety per cent. of the population. He urged the leaders to concentrate on new labour organisations. He next said that strikes should never be resorted to light-heartedly. It was inconsistent with self-respect to suspend work in season and out of season for petty grievances. Strikes, however, had their use in creating enthusiasm, developing solidarity and stimulating self-devotion amongst labourers. To ensure successful strikes it required many factors, chief of which was having a big fund at the back of labour organisation.

The Conference will pass resolutions to-day

An Agra message of March 9th says:—In the course of an armed dacoity near Tajgung a villager was shot and died of his wounds in hospital. A European Police Sergeant shot and wounded an outlaw.

LATE MR. K. V. BALKRISHNA MENON.

UNIVERSITY OF MEMORIAL PORTRAIT.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 8.

Last Monday evening at six a meeting was held within the grounds of the local Congress Office to witness the function of unveiling a memorial portrait of the late Mr. K. V. Balakrishna Menon. Mr. Menon, it will be remembered amongst the group of National workers who were the victims of Governmental repression early in 1921. He, it was, that along with Mr. Kelappan Nair saved Ponani from the invasion by Moplahs in the early stages of the rebellion. In spite of their services in preserving the peace along with Mr. K. V. Raman Menon a nephew of Mr. Balakrishna Menon, they were arrested and remanded as under-trial prisoners for about seven months. Mr. Balakrishna Menon got seriously ill in prison and died the day after his release. It is noteworthy that the case on which they were arrested was subsequently withdrawn, because it could not be substantiated. In view of his youth, bravery, humility and the supreme sacrifice of his life, his colleagues and admirers had presented to the Congress Committee with a portrait of the first Kerala martyr. The meeting was attended by a large number of people amongst whom were Messrs. George Joseph, Manjeri Remaier, K. P. Kesava Menon, U. Gopala Menon, P. Ramunni Memon and P. Achuthan.

The function opened with the singing of National songs.

Mr. P. Ramunni Menon on behalf of the organisers explained the circumstances under which the portrait came to be unveiled. He paid a warm tribute to the admirable qualities which characterised the deceased patriot, his bravery, spirited sacrifice and habit of humble quiet work. He also thanked Mr. George Joseph for having consented to unveil the portrait.

Mr. Kelappan Nair who was colleague of Mr. Balakrishna Menon and had worked with him all through his brief political career gave a moving account of their joint labours and all that Balakrishna Menon stood for in their comradeship. He related how his friend had behaved at the time of the rebellion and in spite of all his sufferings he had acted with cheerfulness and fortitude till the time of his death. He felt that a Government which treated Balakrishna Menon and men of his type in this manner deserved no confidence and that perhaps the best thing that honest men could do under such a Government was to die even as he had died.

Mr. Kesava Menon the Provincial Secretary in accepting the portrait on behalf of the Congress tendered his meed of praise.

MR. G. JOSEPH'S SPEECH.

Mr. George Joseph in unveiling the portrait thanked the organisers for giving him an opportunity of taking part in the evening function. After deprecating the words of kindness uttered about himself personally he proceeded to say:—

"We are assembled together to do honour to the memory of a valiant comrade, who was faithful unto death, and to make sure, as far as lies in our power that his example may not vanish from the thoughts of men. Of Balakrihsna Menon and all that he stood for in the few brief years which were given to him to fulfil in this life, you have heard men speak with authority to speak, and with power to shaft the winged word. I can add nothing to the long catalogue of his praise; were it within my competence it would be a superfluous performance. But I would present you with this thought,—the thought that flashes into being whenever you contemplate heroic and fulfilled lives:—Balakrishna Menon is beyond all our power to honour, he gave his life cheerfully in the service of a cause that he deemed just. Whether that cause was in reality just or unjust it matters not; the only thing that counts is the worth of character that enabled him to make the supreme sacrifice at the call. It is his character that he has left to us as a legacy of permanent worth. For us that are left behind, there can be only two reflections—one, that the task to which his life was given is still incomplete till many more lives are given in the same uncomplaining fashion. Secondly; is it too much to hope that the divine fire of which he was the vehicle and which finally burned him up may yet light many more souls to the same purpose and endeavour?

THE REBELLION.

"But there is more than Balakrishna Menon which comes to mind when we think of him; and perhaps that is the most penetrating thing you could say about any man's work and adventure in the world. He was arrested in the Moplah trouble, and I crave leave to state what I have always regarded as the most significant inference from that momentous transaction. The publicity officers of Government have sought to convey the idea that the story of the Moplahs in 1921 to 1922 has been already told, and that no information likely to see the light of day will ever disturb or modify its main lines. Seeing that the business of publicity officers is propaganda I have no complaint to make of their belief. But my own settled opinion is that the final historical word in the matter has not yet been said. Whatever estimate may be arrived at will have to acount for one capital fact. Long before 1921, long before the British established themselves in India, the Moplahs have been here, and have broken out into deeds of violence from time to time. But the noteworthy feature is that never before were the Hindus so helpless as in 1921 in the face of religious fanaticism and political oppression. The Nairs were once a people with a fine tradition of martial prowess, on which was built up the structure of the State in Kerala through many centuries. One would have expected that such a people would be the gainers in times of civil fury; but what actually happened was their going down into the humiliation of the dust. The panic of the recent time found them cowards, incapable of defence or honourable resistance. Many statements have been made of the harm done to India by the domination of a foreign Government but the Moplah outbreak furnishes the most conclusive instance of emasculation that you can think of. A century and a half of British rule and education enfeebles the ancient martial Nairs to such an extent as rendered them incapable of defending themselves, their property and the honour of their women folk. The revolt was a terrible visitation, and I do not desire to soften down a single one of its hard lineaments; I warn you, however, that you will be in peril of missing its most urgent lesson if you do not examine yourselves and answer the question how it was possible for few a hundred of desperate men to tyrannise over a wide rural area. I suggest that the answer to the question is one, though it can be stated in two ways: It is because the Hindus and Christians failed in sympathy with the Moplahs before the revolt, and in courage after the storm had burst. If there had been genuine and cordial understanding between the Moplahs and the other sections of the population before the outbreak, the disappearance of the British Government would not have precipitated inter-religious strife. The Congress had made it part of its policy to establish an understanding, and had laboured hard towards that end, but it had not time enough in which to do it and till the close the movement had remained an external one. The second observation is this. When the crisis came, both the Moplahs and the Hindus failed, the Moplahs in humanity and sane leadership and the Nairs in bravery. If Malabar is not to remain permanently a back water in the wide sweep of the currents of National life, a perpetual scene of the struggle between Jenmi and Kudiyan with occasional outbreaks of fanatical fury, both the defects I mentioned should be noted and remedied. The Moplah should discipline himself in humanity; and I am not one of those who hold that he is so incapable of redemption and orderly behaviour that the only way to solve the problem is by his extermination. On the Hindus is cast the responsibility of their disciplining themselves in a new and yet the old school of courage and communal duty. The time is not probably come for the fulfillment of these counsels of perfection, but the final goal cannot be mistaken."

Mr. Joseph then unveiled the portrait which was pronounced to be a striking likeness of Mr. Balakrishna Menon.

The function then came to a close with the distribution of flowers and fruits.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ESTIMATES FOR 1923-24.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust has sent a Memorandum on the Budget estimates of the Port Trust for 1923-24 which have been sent to Government. The following is a text of the Memorandum:—

The Committee appointed to assist the Chairman in preparing the estimates consisted of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, T. W. Dowding, H. T. Gorrie, Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji and N. Birrell.

The monsoon of 1922 was on the whole good and well distributed, resulting in bumper crops, but on the other hand, the uncertain trade and financial conditions prevailing owing to the unsettled state of Europe are factors which militate against any anticipation of great increase in imports or exports. The estimates have therefore been framed on the assumption that trade will be almost on the same level as in the year 1922 and that there will not be any marked revival during the year 1923-24. The Committee have therefore been obliged to continue the surtaxes of 50 per cent. imposed on the majority of dock and bunder charges from 1st January, 1920.

GROSS REVENUE FOR 1923-24.

The gross revenue for 1923-24 (excluding pilotage and special receipts) is estimated at Rs. 282.15 lakhs, of which receipts from surtaxes amount to Rs. 54 lakhs. The Railway Department estimates include a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of additional terminals which the Trustees are claiming from the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies and regarding which Government have been addressed. The estimates also include the additional revenue anticipated from the New Cotton Depot.

The Committee have examined in detail the proposed expenditure in the different departments and revised the figures where necessary, keeping the grants to the minimum required for efficient working. Compared with the revised estimated expenditure for 1922-23, there is an increase of Rs. 20.53 lakhs, which is accounted for under the following heads:—

Bunders and Land.—Rs. 1 lakh. On account of repairs and maintenance of Pir Pau Pier and dredging bunder basins.

Railway.—Rs. 2.32 lakhs. On account of additional establishment and working expenses for New Cotton Depot.

Wet Docks.—Rs. 3.55 lakhs. On account of additional hydraulic power and dredging.

Debt Charges.—Rs. 14.02 lakhs. On account of increased loans borrowed for the development and expansion of the port.

The estimated receipts exceed the estimated expenditure by Rs. 1,54,000.

The Committee have given consideration to the state of the finances of the Pilotage Account which, under the Port Trust Act, must be supported by Pilotage charges and cannot be assisted from any other source of the Board's receipts. As it is not possible to meet the expenditure under the present scale of pilotage charges, the estimated revenue has been increased by Rs. 50,000 to maintain an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure. The necessary revision in the pilotage charges to secure this result will be considered separately by the Board.

We provide for a capital expenditure during 1923-24 of Rs. 190.29 lakhs as follows:—

Section I. New Works, Ordinary, Rs. 109.44 lakhs.

Section II. Alexandra and Hughes Docks Rs. 20.66 lakhs.

Section III. Port Trust Railway and Depots (including new cotton depot), Rs. 60.19 lakhs.

Total Rs. 190.29 lakhs.

Under Section I, the principal items are 45 lakhs for new dredging plant, 2 lakhs for preliminary expenses in connection with the proposals for dock extension at Trombay, 7 lakhs for extension of the workshops, 13 lakhs for a new coal bunder at Mazagon, 7.40 lakhs for the completion of the oil pier at Pir Pau, 16 lakhs for quarters for employees and 6.35 lakhs for construction and improvement of roads.

Under Section II, the principal provisions are 10 lakhs for a new transit shed at No. 7 berth, 3.50 lakhs for deepening the entrance channel and the mail steamer berth at Ballard Pier, and 2 lakhs for paving and metalling of wharves.

MAZAGON COTTON DEPOT.

Under Section III, the principal provision is Rs. 24.12 lakhs for the completion of the New Cotton Depot at Mazagon, which is to be ready for occupation in September, 1923. Other large items are 7.15 lakhs for further work at the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, 6.93 lakhs at the Wadala Reclamation, 5 lakhs for the sidings at the new manganese ore depot at Mazagon, 2 lakhs for raising the level and girders of the Nawab Tank Overbridge, 2.25 lakhs for railway rolling stock and 4 lakhs for quarters for railway staff.

After allowing for capital balances in hand, the budgetted capital programme involves the raising of a loan of Rs. 148.14 lakhs, but in order to have a small balance of about Rs. 12 lakhs to carry forward for expenditure in the early months of 1924-25 pending the raising of the loan for that year, it is proposed to borrow Rs. 160 lakhs in 1923-24 and the estimates have been framed accordingly.

The Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 59.64 lakhs (nominal value) on 1st April, 1922. It is anticipated that there will be almost an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure during the current year 1922-23. Rs. 1.58 lakhs will have to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve fund during the current year on account of special revenue works charged to this fund, which should therefore stand at about Rs. 58.06 lakhs on 31st March, 1923; its actual cash value being about Rs. 46 lakhs.

KHADDAR MOVEMENT IN DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 8.

A deputation consisting of Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi, President, Dharwar District Congress Committee, Messrs. Vithalrao Joshi and Govindacharya Guttal, Members of Khadi Board and Mr. R. Venkatram, member, All-India Congress Committee waited this morning on Narayan Maharaj of Kedgaon who was here on a visit and requested the Maharaj to patronise Khaddar and thus set an example to his disciples. The deputation also appealed to the Maharaj to help the Tilak Swarajya Fund. The Maharaj spoke appreciatively of the Khaddar movement and promised to do his best. He also generously made a contribution towards the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi on behalf of the Local Congress Committee presented the Maharaj with some Khaddar garments which he gladly accepted and promised to use. The Maharaj who hails from Kedgaon, Poona District commands great influence among large section of Hindus of all classes widely scattered over the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. He had been here in connection with the consecration of the Remains of one of his great disciples late Krishnashastri Uppina Betgeri, a great Sanskrit scholar and Vedantist.

THE INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The details of the informal Conference with H. H. the Aga Khan wired by Mr. Kidwai of Gadia and published in your issue of March 9 is not complete. Mr. Kidwai has perhaps unintentionally omitted to mention the main scheme adopted at the Conference. It was distinctly settled at the Conference that pan-Islamism and pan-Asiatic movements be organised on a practical basis and that Mr. Kidwai should with the help of others formulate a separate scheme of work. It is expected that in pursuance of the said scheme Mr. Kidwai will proceed to Bukhara through Kabul with a view to gauge public opinion in those countries His Highness Sir Aga Khan and other leading persons having undertaken to support it morally and materially.

It is whispered from reliable quarters that Mr. Kidwai will leave India for the abovementioned countries soon after the annual Session of the All-India Muslim League. A detailed announcement will shortly be made by Mr. Kidwai himself regarding further and more elaborate particulars.—Yours, etc.,

SYED AHMED (ALIQ).

Parsi Statue, Bombay.

NEW PRO-COUNCIL MADRAS WEEKLY

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

A new English weekly called the "Swadesmitram" under the editorship of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar is issued to-day in Madras. The Journal will support the programme of the "Swaraj Party" under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

STRIKE OF EXAMINEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We the third session students of the V. J. Technical Institute request you to publish in your paper about our to-day's examination in Applied Mechanics.

The Examiner is Mr. A. Gordon (B. Sc.) who has set the paper for us the copy of which is sent to you herewith for consultation. This paper being quite out of our course which we are taught in this Institute for the third year, all the students of the four departments:—Mechanicle, Electrical, Textile and Sanitary Engineering, after going through the paper (in the examination hall) found it too very difficult and all out of our course stood up in the seats and wanted to go out of the hall and strike, when the supervisor asked us to wait till the Principal comes.

The Principal came in after fifteen minutes and having a look at the paper declared to solve only six questions out of ten and these will carry the total number of marks (100)

On this too, humming was going on amongst the students and after five minutes we all left the hall excepting only four students.

We all, the strikers, request the authorities to go through the paper and see if it is to our standard. We further request them to set another paper on the subject on some other suitable day.—Yours, etc.,

III SESSION STUDENTS.

of the four mentioned departments of V. J. Technical Institute, Byculla

Bombay, March 9.

DELHI'S NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME.

The Secretary, District Congress Committee Delhi, wires under date March 8th:—

The Working Committee of the Delhi District Congress Committee has resolved to observe the National Week from the 12th to 18th March 1923. The following programme will be carried out during the week.

12th, 13th, 14th and 15th evening.—Lectures in different parts of the city.

16th.—Hartal, Nagarkirtan in the morning and mass meeting and *Mashaira* in the evening at Gandhi Nagar.

17th and 18th evening.—Lectures in different parts of the city.

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THE

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